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MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES DELEGATES TO ARTS, PROPAGANDA CONFERENCES

AU021146 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received members of the Bureau of the Multinational Committee on the Theory of Culture, Literature and Art History, and the guests who attended the session of the bureau.

During the talk, held in an atmosphere of friendship, thoughts were exchanged on the implementation of a forthcoming scientific conference to be held in Bulgaria, on the subject of "Artistic Culture and the Problems of Man's Education in Socialist Society," as well as on cultural cooperation among socialist countries.

Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Department, also attended the meeting.

On 27 and 28 March 1979 a conference was held in Sofia dealing with certain problems of cooperation in the field of foreign political propaganda, with the participation of representatives from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

The participants in this meeting were received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

At this meeting, held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on improving cooperation in this sector. The meeting was attended by Emil Markov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and by Ruben Avramov, director of the Institute of Contemporary Social Theories.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION CONGRESS

Zhivkov Address

AU030940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 79 pp 2,3 AU

[Text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the opening session of the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union at the Universiada Hall in Sofia on 29 March]

[Text] Dear delegates, dear guests, comrades,

I would like, above all, to fulfill the pleasant assignment entrusted to me by the BCP Central Committee and the BCP Central Committee Politburo to convey to you comradely greetings, as well as to wish complete success to the work of the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union which millions of toilers of socialism in the towns and villages of our motherland are following with tremendous interest and with great hopes! (very prolonged applause).

Comrades, as you are aware, the BCP Central Committee at its plenum discussed the question of perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planned leadership of agriculture. The plenum discussed and resolved GENERAL PROBLEMS and outlined A STRATEGIC LINE for the development of one of the basic economic branches of our country. The plenum documents--the decision of the Central Committee, the basic principles of the National Agroindustrial Union, Comrade Todor Bozhinov's report and Comrade Aleksandur Lilov's closing speech--were published.

General conferences of the agroindustrial complexes were held, meetings of the economic councils of trusts and constituent conferences for the establishment of okrug agro-industrial unions were held, which elected their own leading bodies and delegates to the present congress.

As we should have expected, the decisions of the BCP Central Committee plenum evoked GREAT INTEREST AND FOUND A VAST RESPONSE among our public. It is particularly important that these decisions were approved and supported by the workers and specialists, by the workers collectives in the agricultural sector, precisely in those places where the fate of our new decisions and tasks is being decided upon.

The meetings of the agroindustrial complexes and the constituent conferences of okrug agroindustrial unions proceeded in the spirit of great political upsurge. Full understanding was expressed at these meetings and conferences about the necessity of a comprehensive and consistent application of the economic approach in agricultural leadership and about the necessity of creating a new form of organization and management in this sector.

It is gratifying that the conferences and meetings were held in a critical spirit. Great concern was expressed at these meetings and just criticism was addressed against shortcomings in the leadership of brigades, farms and enterprises; against manifestations of lack of responsibility and squandering of public property; against a selfish consumer approach and laziness. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and its departments, as well as other organizations responsible for this or that difficulty in agriculture, were subjected to criticism. This critical spirit and the numerous proposals that were submitted once more confirmed the correctness of the decisions adopted by the BCP Central Committee. They confirmed the importance of these decisions for a more effective utilization of the soil, of manpower and agricultural technical equipment for the purpose of further promoting the upsurge of agricultural production and of the food industry. As we can see, the essence of the decisions adopted by the BCP Central Committee plenum and the new initiatives for perfecting agricultural management have not only been brought to the knowledge of the executive cadres in this branch, but they have adopted these initiatives as their vital cause.

Consequently, we can state that the FIRST STAGE IN BUILDING THE NATIONAL AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED. (prolonged applause)

All these things, comrades, relieve me of the necessity of reading a detailed report to the present constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union. This is why, as we agreed at the BCP Central Committee Politburo, I will just deliver an introductory speech. Thus, we will have more time to devote to discussion at the congress, a discussion that started at the BCP Central Committee plenum and at the meetings and conferences on the local level.

Comrades, it is correctly being stressed that the decisions adopted at the last BCP Central Committee plenum, and in particular those decisions concerning the application of the economic approach and the establishment of the National Agroindustrial Union, MARK THE BEGINNING OF A NEW STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE. THESE DECISIONS ARE CREATIVELY DEVELOPING AND ENRICHING THE PARTY'S AGRARIAN POLICY AND ENABLE OUR AGRICULTURE TO DEVELOP WITH INCREASING INTENSITY, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LAWS ON BUILDING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY. (applause)

At the same time I would like to emphasize strongly that these decisions are not something isolated, but represent an inseparable part of the efforts we have been devoting since the 11th congress for improving to perfection the methods of management and the forms of administration in various spheres of social life in our country.

Allow me, comrades, to dwell briefly upon this problem before I go over to the problems of the constituent congress.

The great and eternal significance of the 11th BCP Congress lies in the fact that it has specified and further developed the programmatic tenets on building a developed socialist society in our country. Along with this, the congress determined the MAIN STRATEGIC TREND for achieving this immediate historic goal. The 11th congress also voiced and analyzed the slogan: "Efficiency and Quality--Quality and Efficiency!" Under this slogan of the 11th congress tremendous organizational and political work has developed in our country since then.

In this respect our party pays exceptionally great attention to two particularly important circumstances:

First, the struggle for high quality and effectiveness is ORGANICALLY CONNECTED with the struggle for accelerating scientific-technical progress and mastering and applying the results of the scientific-technical revolution. The task of increasing quality and effectiveness should not be simplistically understood to mean that tomorrow we should work better than today. This is important, but mostly insufficient under the present conditions. The scientific formulation requires not simply to work tomorrow better than today, but to work in a manner which will allow us to conquer the summits of scientific-technological progress. The scientific-technological revolution affects all areas of public life. It introduces fundamental transformations into the material elements of the production process at all stages, as well as into social management and the areas of culture, science and education, and transformation in peoples--in their preparation, life, mentality and consciousness.

Increasing the social production of labor, time saving and creating more goods with less raw materials, energy and materials are impossible under present conditions without the rapid introduction in practice of scientific-technological achievements.

The question however is: What specific achievements are to be introduced? We need the achievements of the main AND DETERMINING DIRECTIONS AND AREAS of the scientific-technological revolution. We need these achievements that can insure THE HIGHEST EFFECT in a minimum of time and thus increase the technical and technological level of our production to the level of the most advanced countries in that specific area.

All this means that when we talk about modernization and reconstruction, new and expanded construction, most efficient utilization of labor as well as its means and tools, in short, when we pose the task of quality and effectiveness, we mean that the heights of scientific-technological progress are to be conquered. Now we can and must set high goals. We have already left the age of entering into scientific-technological progress, both in the area of the material base and objective factor. Therefore, our party is now saying to the political, scientific and economic figures and leaders as well as to the working collectives: LOOK BOLDLY FORWARD, COMRADES, WORK AND STRUGGLE WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY FIRE OF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS AND WITH THE MENTALITY OF TODAY'S AND NOT YESTERDAY'S BULGARIA. (stormy and prolonged applause)

SECOND, the strategic task of high effectiveness and quality cannot be correctly and successfully achieved WITHOUT DECISIVELY TRANSFORMING AND PERFECTING MANAGEMENT, AND WITHOUT CREATING A SUITABLE MANAGING INSTRUMENT.

The BCP Central Committee July 1976 plenum and the 1978 BCP national conference were important landmarks along this road. They subjected the weaknesses and shortcomings in production and other areas to pitiless criticism and set new and higher criteria and requirements for the executive and managing cadres.

Simultaneously, another great achievement of these forums was to work out as a matter of principle new postulates in management's forms and methods that insure the implementation of the strategic task of high quality and effectiveness.

In general one can say that THE PERIOD AFTER THE BCP 11TH CONGRESS IS A FRUITFUL PERIOD, CHARACTERIZED BY A TREMENDOUS FERTILITY OF IDEAS AND INTENSIVE SEARCH FOR THE MOST CORRECT METHODS AND DECISIONS AS WELL AS PRACTICAL STEPS FOR DECISIVELY IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. THIS IS A PERIOD OF FORMING THE SYSTEM OF METHODS, MEANS AND TOOLS OF MANAGEMENT, A SYSTEM WHICH FULLY CORRESPONDS WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR HIGH QUALITY AND EFFECTIVESS. (applause)

What are the main characteristics of these measures aimed at brining about a turning point in the economy's management?

FIRST--IN PLANNING

In recent years we introduced essential transformations in the order and method of planning. In essence we developed a new technology for composing plans, which is now successfully applied.

These are transformations aimed at increasing the role of the plan as the main means of implementing the party's socioeconomic policy.

SECOND--IN APPLYING THE MULTIPLE GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH

As you know, this is a matter of principle, a new approach developed by the 11th BCP Congress. It contributes to sharply increasing the effectiveness and multiplying the effect along the entire chain of social production.

We strive to apply this approach in its three aspects.

What are they?

IN THE FIRST PLACE, placing production on a production line basis--in accordance with its character. The multiple goal-oriented approach allows us to adopt a new and principled decision regarding specialization and concentration of production, which is being achieved within the framework of the entire national economy. The task now is to complete developments in this area and to apply them in action.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, this approach also finds its application in territorial cross section terms while solving the problems of the territorial deployment of production forces. In addition to the correct territorial deployment of the production forces, it also creates possibilities for sharply decreasing capital investments. Now the task is to develop this aspect of the multiple goal-oriented approach and apply it under the conditions of the conurbation systems that have already been constructed. Here also there are great reserves which are to be utilized to the maximum.

IN THE THIRD PLACE, the third aspect, the so-called inciting effect, is very promising. The multiple goal-oriented approach not only presents a possibility for more fully and efficiently MEETING THE EXISTING NEEDS, but it is also a STIMULATOR for meeting further needs and for the production of new products of higher scientific and technical standards.

Experience so far has confirmed that the multiple goal-oriented approach has a major importance for increasing the efficiency of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

IT MUST ALSO BE APPLIED IN PLANNING, IN ELABORATING NEW TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING NEW SYSTEMS OF MACHINES, IN EQUIPING ENTERPRISES AND IN OTHER SPHERES OF PUBLIC ACTIVITIES. Its possibilities are particularly great and thus must be utilized to the maximum.

THIRD--IN ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

It was not accidental that the issue of perfecting the socialist organization of labor was the main topic of the national party conference. The struggle for high efficiency and quality makes it imperative to introduce QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR and place them in full conformity with the strategic motto which has been adopted. For years the concept of organizing labor allowed us to achieve the necessary results from the positive work. The conflict between the great possibilities of the economy and the insufficient state of the organization of labor has become very urgent.

It was imperative to elaborate and apply a new formulation of socialist organization of labor as an organization of the three elements of the organizational process in their dialectic unity--the objects of labor, the funds of labor and manpower.

In addition to this, we undertook a decisive course to consolidate the BRIGADE-TYPE ORGANIZATION as a main form of organization of labor at the present stage of development. The task is to build complex brigades which must work on the principle of cost accounting by stimulating the collective's members through their work being judged by their concrete contribution to the final result.

It is obvious that the brigade-type organization of labor must not be applied in the same way in different areas of production such as agriculture or in the food catering industry. It must be applied creatively, in conformity with the concrete production conditions. In some branches of production other forms and organizations of labor that are appropriate to the concrete conditions will naturally be applied.

FOURTH--INCREASING THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS AND LINKING THEM DIRECTLY WITH THE SALE OF WHAT THEY PRODUCE ON THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKET

I wish to note more particularly that a minimum number of indexes were approved in the 1979-80 plan. This creates more possibilities for developing initiatives and for creativity. In the comprehensive measures undertaken to raise the role of the economic organization, the training of the teams involved in engineering-implementing activity takes a particularly important place. The main task of these teams is to rapidly implement in production the most progressive and scientific-technical achievements as well as Bulgarian and foreign front-rank experience. The sales and supply and the commercial teams that have been founded have a major importance for making sure that the economic organizations and their sectors have the necessary raw and processed materials, fuels, power, machines and equipment as well as for organizing the sale of the goods produced. Thus the producer will CONFRONT the domestic and foreign market directly and will bear the material, moral and financial responsibility for the sale of his production.

AS YOU SEE, COMRADES, THE ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW METHODS IN MANAGEMENT, OF NEW FORMS OF ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT FOLLOWS FROM OUR PARTY'S CONSISTENT POLICY OF APPLYING THE STRATEGIC MOTTO OF HIGH EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY.

I wish to particularly emphasize that all these methods and measures are neither isolated one from another nor do they oppose each other. [paragraph continues]

THEY ARE LINKS FROM THE SAME CHAIN AND ARE MUTUALLY LINKED LOGICALLY AND IN PRACTICE.

This entire system of methods, forms and mechanisms creates POSSIBILITIES for economic management to act efficiently in all spheres of economy.

What is necessary, however, is to turn the possibilities into reality.

What is necessary in order to make the system that has been elaborated reveal its advantages?

IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE ECONOMIC APPROACH IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION PROCESS IN OUR COUNTRY. The economic process will, figuratively speaking, infuse fresh blood into the system of methods, forms and mechanisms that we are utilizing at present and will stimulate them to work more efficiently. Our weak point is that so far we have infused little blood into this system.

The economic approach, in other words, is this basic and decisive link which, according to Lenin, can complete the whole chain. As is known, the monetary goods relations under socialism are qualitatively different from those under the conditions of capitalism. However, they exist objectively and we are dutybound to take this into account. Economic categories such as goods, money, funds and others are not simply effects but they are an expression of something that is external and alien to the socialist system, but nevertheless they are necessary for the conditions under mature socialism and during the transition period to communism.

To underrate the importance of the monetary-goods relations and not to utilize them in a reasonable and comprehensive manner would mean to inflict serious damage to the economy, to hinder its development and not to utilize all the possibilities of our social system.

THIS IS WHY OUR PARTY CALMLY BUT FIRMLY AND STEADILY UNDERTOOK THE TASK OF APPLYING THE ECONOMIC APPROACH TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICE OF BUILDING A SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN OUR COUNTRY. As you know, we have already elaborated a mechanism for management of agriculture on the basis of this economic approach. The first positive results are already a fact. Appropriate elaborations for transportation, construction, foreign and domestic trade are now underway. This approach will also be implemented in all the rest of the branches and spheres of our public life so that it can comprehensively demonstrate its positive aspects and advantages.

We are not, of course, discussing the system of managing the forms, methods and mechanisms as something permanent. It is necessary to follow attentively the changes in our social development and to undertake the necessary measures so that THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP CAN BE MAINTAINED IN CONFORMITY WITH THESE CHANGES.

Comrades, these are the elaborations connected with perfecting management and leadership that are in the process of gradually being implemented in all spheres of material production and also in other spheres of social life, depending, of course, on their characteristics. We have begun to consistently implement them in the sphere of agricultural production, too. This requires, however, the introduction of essential reforms in the very organization, forms, approaches and mechanisms of management in this branch.

You, comrades, are familiar with the basic points of building a National Agroindustrial Union. This is why I will only touch on certain points connected with THE NATURE, GOALS AND TASKS OF THIS QUALITATIVELY NEW FORM OF ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FORMER NATIONAL AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX.

What has concretely dictated the need to build a National Agroindustrial Union?

FIRST CONSIDERATION--building a National Agroindustrial Union is necessitated by the profound qualitative and quantitative changes that have occurred in agriculture. As is known, through the Labor Cooperative Agrarian Farms [LCAF] Bulgaria was the first country, following the Soviet Union, to reconstruct agriculture on a socialist basis. This historic development was fully completed after the April 1956 plenum of the BCP Central Committee which liquidated the errors and shortcomings allowed to occur up to that point and which creatively continued to develop the Leninist agrarian policy of the party. Thus the necessary prerequisites for a further rapid and comprehensive development of agriculture in conformity with the requirements of the objective economic laws of socialism were created. This actually was THE FIRST stage in developing the concentration of our agriculture.

THE SECOND STAGE is connected with merging and making the LCAF's larger. This was an objectively necessary process which was in keeping with the higher stage of development of the production forces and production relations in the village. Conditions for more fully utilizing the advantage of the cooperative system were established.

THE THIRD STAGE in the development of agriculture is connected with the building of the agroindustrial complexes as a qualitatively new type of socialist economic organization. With the building of APC [agroindustrial complexes] necessary conditions were created, on one hand, for further deepening concentration and specialization and for applying industrial methods in production and management of agriculture. This, on the other hand, marked the beginning of a process to organically link agriculture with the processing industry.

From the beginning of the creation of agroindustrial complexes we were guided by the idea that they were not a stagnant and permanent form but that they would constantly develop, perfect and enrich themselves. Life has strongly and completely confirmed this. The changes that have been carried out in the complexes now demand new decisions.

A SECOND CONSIDERATION for the establishment of a National Agroindustrial Union is the need to accelerate the integration processes among agricultural production, food industry, agricultural machine building and their scientific service.

A THIRD CONSIDERATION for the establishment of a National Agroindustrial Union is the need to bring management into complete conformity with the party's general strategy for high quality and high efficiency. In this case the entire reproduction process in this sphere is involved in order that it may be brought into complete conformity with the requirements of the economic laws of socialism. This also refers to the fact that the management must be entirely based on the principles of economic analysis and cost accounting while insuring the multiple goal-oriented approach in economic activity. This also refers to the fact that the Leninist principle of democratic centralism must be consistently applied.

What is the situation now?

It is not a secret that the new needs in the sphere of agriculture were in contradiction to the administrative forms of management with its excessive centralism, bureaucracy and the apathy in the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and of other economic organizations and organs connected with the agricultural production and food catering industry. This embarrasses the development of this branch, paralyzes the individual initiative of millions of workers and agricultural toilers as well as of the direct leaderships.

Thus, the deep qualitative changes in production forces and the social relations in the village, the deepening concentration specialization and vertical integration of production as well as the need to place the entire reproduction process on an economic basis, demand that more perfect forms of organization and management in agricultural activity must be introduced.

The National Agroindustrial Union is called upon to create such forms.

THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION IS UNDOUBTEDLY A MAJOR EVENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE AND IN THE LIFE OF BULGARIAN SOCIETY. (prolonged applause).

What will it be like?

The National Agroindustrial Union will be: a new type of economic complex; a voluntary economic alliance of state, cooperative, economic, scientific-implementing, purchasing, supplying and selling trade organizations; a qualitatively new form of management with leading organs as well as organs at all levels that can be elected and that will combine the state and social principle. Thus the management of a basic national economic branch is being built for the first time on the basis of a state and social principle.

This will actually be a major economic unit which will manage all of its subsystems on the basis of the economic approach, cost accounting and complete self-sufficiency.

What is its main purpose? It is to constantly increase its volume, to improve the quality and efficiency of agricultural production of fresh and processed products, to meet domestic needs to the maximum extent and to increase the foreign currency resources of the country.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE NATIONAL AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ITS VARIOUS ASPECTS?

IN THE ECONOMIC ASPECT

The National Agroindustrial Union creates prerequisites for further rapidly developing and perfecting the material-technical base and the branch social relations as well as for increasing the efficiency of production and raising the material and cultural well-being of the workers and agricultural toilers.

Within the framework of the National Agroindustrial Union, a unified policy can be followed for further developing, perfecting and updating the material base of agriculture and food industry at modern technical and technological standards.

The possibilities for concentration and specialization are expanding to nationwide scopes. The territorial deployment of agricultural production is also expanding so that the existing natural, climate, biological and socioeconomic conditions can be maximally utilized.

Vertical integration will have new dimensions. Conditions will be created for fully achieving the Karl Marx formulation"...to achieve a more supreme synthesis, for an agrarian-industrial union."

Better prerequisites are opening for turning science into a direct production force which will link the economic results of the activity of the scientific-implementation organizations with the realistic achievements in production.

All this will facilitate the task of securing a repeated and multiple goal-oriented effect in using all factors of the comprehensive reproduction process.

IN THE MANAGEMENT ASPECT

Conditions are being created for overcoming bureaucracy as well as for raising the standards of management in conformity with the requirements of the party program, the 11th BCP Congress, the July plenum and the national party conference.

The monetary-goods relations and the economic levers in agricultural production and in the food catering industry will be more widely used. The relations among all economic organizations from the bottom to top and from the top to the bottom will be completely built on the basis of cost accounting by fully observing one of its basic principles--self-sufficiency.

The democratic principles of management (elections, accountability, replacement and participation of the working people) create prerequisites for reducing, making less expensive and perfecting the structure of the management apparatus as well as for decreasing the linkage and for more clearly differentiating the rights and privileges among the various levels of management.

FROM THE POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW

Along with increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production, more favorable conditions for achieving the IMMEDIATE, HISTORICAL GOAL OF THE PARTY--NAMELY THE BUILDING OF A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN OUR COUNTRY--WILL BE CREATED. This is the MOST IMPORTANT POLITICAL MEANING AND SIGNIFICANCE of building up the National Agroindustrial Union. (prolonged applause)

As a state-social system the National Agroindustrial Union creates considerably greater opportunities for expanding socialist democracy in the organization and management of production and in our comprehensive socioeconomic life. All questions pertaining to the basic interests of the organization as a whole and concerning all its members will be resolved on an even broader democratic basis: The questions connected with the structure of production and the prospects of development, the investment process, the utilization of material and manpower resources, the working schedules and labor remuneration questions--all these things will be dealt with on an even broader democratic basis. Economic organizations and working people will be able to participate even more actively not only in compiling their own plans, but also in shaping the union's economic policy as a whole. Prerequisites are being created for the leadership of the union and for its local organs to systematically account for their activities to the huge army of workers and agricultural toilers.

This is an efficient method of continuing and further developing our people's democratic traditions and the democratic traditions of the cooperative system in the life and activities of all economic organizations--which will be members of the future National Agroindustrial Union. Experience, however, shows that the more agrarian policy becomes the vital cause of millions of workers and agricultural toilers, the greater and more durable the successes in agriculture will be.

Our people have never been characterized by a selfish consumer's mentality. Our people have always despised those idlers, for whom agricultural labor simply consisted of the slogan: "Plow, Grind, and Eat What You Have." Our people have always known the price of their daily bread, they have always shown respect for this daily bread and even mentioned it in their prayers: {"Give us our daily bread."}

In their bread the Bulgarian people see the worth of the soil of their ancestors, the moral value of the hard work and sweat of their own people. The same lofty and healthy attitude toward our daily bread and toward agricultural work should be adopted today. THIS, PRECISELY, IS THE PARTY'S AGRARIAN POLICY WHICH IS AIMED AT GREATER ABUNDANCE AND AT TRANSFORMING THIS GOAL INTO A VITAL CAUSE OF THE WORKERS IN THIS ECONOMIC BRANCH AS WELL AS OF ALL CITIZENS OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

FROM THE SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW

The further industrialization of agriculture and the intensification of vertical integration under the conditions of the National Agroindustrial Union will accelerate the development and perfection of social relations in rural areas.

Conditions are being created for the further mutual integration and enrichment of state and cooperative property, which will logically produce a mutual merging into a nationwide property.

Along with this, distribution relations will be perfected as well, economic conditions will gradually be leveled as regards production in individual areas and economic organizations and the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor will be most fully applied.

With the joint efforts of the economic organizations--members of the union as well as members of the conurbation systems--it will become possible to insure the more prompt and comprehensive settlement of problems connected with improving working conditions and the character of work. And it will become possible to better cover the social, daily as well as cultural needs of agricultural workers. Agricultural labor will increasingly become a branch of industrial work.

ALL THESE THINGS ARE INTRODUCING NEW ELEMENTS AND ARE FURTHER DEVELOPING THE FORMS AND METHODS OF OVERCOMING ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN CENTERS AND RURAL AREAS.

FROM THE IDEOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW

Placing agricultural production on an economic basis creates an even more solid foundation for the people's education in a new approach to agricultural labor and to socialist property as well as for strengthening the agricultural toilers' self-confidence as true masters of their land, of their technical equipment and of their labor's results. Upon this basis, it will become possible to more promptly overcome the selfish consumer approach and the manifestations of unwarranted leveling. The confidence of working people in the party's policy will be consolidated and the struggle against negative phenomena in the sector of agricultural production will be intensified.

This process, however, will not begin automatically by changing economic conditions. The creation of the National Agroindustrial Union is assigning much greater, new tasks to our political and ideological-educational work, to the entire ideological front because the problems which we are now resolving, the new tasks which we are setting for ourselves can be implemented only under the condition that they will be perfectly understood and thoroughly adopted by the working people. This is why it is a task of primary importance for us to explain--broadly and with the help of strong arguments--the logical character, the meaning and essence of the present reorganization, to explain its basic goal. The task is to enhance the awareness and the way of thinking of leading and executive cadres to the level of the qualitatively new requirements and tasks.

FROM THE JURIDICAL POINT OF VIEW

The creation of the National Agroindustrial Union is in full conformity with the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which demands the constant expansion of the democratic principle of socialist administration in the period of building a developed socialist society.

As a state-social system, within the framework of the rights granted to it by the state and by the constituent congress, the National Agroindustrial Union WILL IMPLEMENT A UNIFORM STATE POLICY in the sector of agriculture, food industry and agricultural machine building in connection with the preservation and efficient utilization of the soil and of socialist property.

The union will represent the People's Republic of Bulgaria in international, governmental and other organizations and will implement international economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the agricultural, food industry and agricultural equipment machine building sectors.

From a juridical point of view the union is the representative of its members before the state and all other unions, organizations and institutions. The union protects the economic interests of its members in mutual relations with other economic complexes, ministries and organizations.

In its activities the National Agroindustrial Union will be guided by party decisions, by the normative acts of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, and by decisions of its supreme administrative organ represented by the congress.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION GOES FAR BEYOND THE FRAMEWORK OF AN ORDINARY ECONOMIC-ORGANIZATIONAL DECISION. In essence this new form, which combines the functions and methods of state leadership with the functions and methods of a voluntary association of working people, INDICATES THE PATH OF THE FUTURE PERFECTION OF THE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

Nevertheless, some people will ask us why we are adopting this decision? Why are we liquidating the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry while in other socialist countries it still exists?

As is known, forms of organization and management do not automatically emanate from objective processes and law-governed rules in the development of the economic base. The correct selection of such forms involves the subjective factor, it involves the creative approach and the ability of this subjective factor to discover in a timely way and resolve new questions and needs of social development. This, to the greatest extent, determines the leading role of each communist party.

Naturally, we will continue to learn, also in the future, from the experience of the fraternal countries, and above all from the Soviet Union. At the same time our party, like each Marxist-Leninist party, analyzes most attentively and thoroughly the specific conditions existing in its own country, it assesses the contradictions and the new problems that arise and seeks the most adequate forms and methods to solve them. Thus, for example, our party acted in a correct manner when, under Georgi Dimitrov's leadership, it established the LCAF's as a form of socialist reorganization of agriculture that was adequate to the specific conditions existing in our country. Our party acted in the same correct manner when later on it established the agroindustrial complexes, without nationalizing the land, at that.

Our party is also acting in a correct manner today. We are trying to give a meaning to our great experience accumulated in the organization and management of agriculture. WE ARE TRYING TO CREATIVELY APPLY THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM TO THE AGRARIAN QUESTION UNDER THE PRESENTLY EXISTING CONDITIONS.

As to the Ministry of Agriculture, which later on was transformed into the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, I would like to stress here that this ministry has earned historical credit in the development of agriculture in socialist Bulgaria. Now, in parting with this ministry, we are deeply aware of the great role it played in the socialist reorganization of agriculture, in its development, in its consistent concentration and in its reorganization on an industrial basis. There is no doubt that the entire positive and constructive experience which this ministry has accumulated throughout the years of socialist construction will be constructively applied and optimally used in the new structures which we are creating at the present stage of development.

As in the past, during the period of the establishment of agroindustrial complexes, so also today in the period of the establishment of the National Agroindustrial Union, we DO NOT REGARD THIS NEW FORM AS SOMETHING UNCHANGING AND FIXED, but as a living organism. The National Agroindustrial Union is a living organism which will constantly develop and be enriched. On the basis of our own experience and upon the basis of the experience of the other socialist countries we will also in the future continue to develop and perfect the forms of organization and the methods of management in conformity with the new tasks and necessities. This is the dialectics of development. New reality demands new forms as well.

There is an old proverb: "The times have not to conform with the people, the people have to go with the times." This truth was our guiding line at the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee and at the national party conference, as well as at the last BCP Central Committee plenum at which we subjected to criticism the obsolete, outdated principles, forms and methods of work. We have tried and are still trying to keep up with the times as well as with their demands.

Comrades, this is, to put it briefly, a very general description of the National Agroindustrial Union which we are now creating. The union and its departments, the consistent application of the comprehensive system of methods on the basis of the economic approach, all these things are creating prerequisites for a most efficient utilization of the soil and of all resources of agriculture, for the further increase of agricultural production and for promoting this important national economic branch to a higher stage of development.

Of course, we are aware of the fact that difficulties exist in this sector. We know from our own experience that each new initiative is difficult. Difficulties will not only stem from the fact that we are actually proceeding along an untrodden path, but also from the fact that certain leading cadres at the center and on a local scale have not yet overcome the old, outdated habits, style and methods of work which are still deeply instilled in them. The pressure coming from such an incorrect style of work, particularly in the case of certain cadres who have adopted the new measures only in words but not in deeds, is already being felt. WHAT IS THE MAIN THING, HOWEVER? WHAT IS THE MOST GRATIFYING FACT? The main thing, the gratifying fact, is that the majority of our cadres and agricultural toilers are supporting the new initiatives and consider their implementation as a realistic method of further developing and expanding agriculture and the food industry. All this justifies our optimism, it makes us, the delegates of this congress, convinced THAT THE NEW DECISIONS OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN PRACTICAL LIFE. (prolonged applause). Within the forthcoming 2 or 3 years we can expect--and we must expect--basic successes in this branch of exceptional importance, a branch which is not only linked to the comprehensive reproduction process, but also to the people's living standard, as is said, to their daily bread.

As is known, under the new economic mechanism labor remuneration in the agriculture sector is linked to results, it is residual [ojtatuchno]. Labor remuneration is linked to results from the point of view of the consistent implementation of cost accounting. Thus, the economic mechanism is becoming a powerful incentive in increasing agricultural production as well as in increasing labor remuneration. This means that the economic mechanism at the same time becomes a POWERFUL INCENTIVE FOR THE FURTHER, CONSTANT ENHANCING OF THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL STANDARDS OF AGRICULTURAL TOILERS AND OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE IN OUR SOCIETY in so far as agriculture has a tremendous share in the comprehensive reproduction process of our country.

As a result of this, with the help of the economic mechanism we are trying even better and even more successfully to implement the supreme goal of socialist production--namely, to better cover the constantly growing material and intellectual needs of man.

Comrades, naturally, under the new circumstances the subjective factor is facing new tasks and new responsibilities.

I am convinced that once more the tremendous army of party members, the party organs and organizations will stand at the head of the campaign for the implementation of the new decisions. (applause) Now the entire party, the okrug and municipal party committees, the basic party organizations in agroindustrial complexes, in economic and other organizations belonging to the National Agroindustrial Union, our party cadres are facing the exceptionally important task of mastering and consistently applying the principles and "secrets" of the economic approach thoroughly and with great efficiency.

The success of the economic approach and of cost accounting, of self-sufficiency, material incentives and responsibility, as well as the increase in production--all these factors and successes must be achieved by the party committees and organizations with the help of political means and political methods. It is necessary to decisively do away with any attempts at gross interference and rude ordering about in the activities of economic organs.

The role of our loyal ally and comrade--the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union--is even more enhanced under the newly created conditions. The joint work of communists and united agrarians is being enhanced. We do not doubt that the united agrarians will continue to participate most actively in the struggle for high efficiency and quality of agricultural production, for placing the organization and management of agriculture upon an economic basis. (applause)

In implementing the new measures our people also rely greatly on the young people and the Komsomol. Naturally the new tasks are assigning greater, new requirements to them and to their work. Our people rely greatly upon the young people, upon their enthusiasm and daring in connection with insuring a further upsurge of agriculture, in connection with decisively increasing the effectiveness of the agricultural sector. The Komsomol leaderships and organizations are called upon to devote even greater care in directing the young boys and girls and encouraging them to work in various sectors and spheres of agriculture, to improve their qualifications and comprehensive training and to educate them in the spirit of ardent love for the mother earth, for our beautiful and ever developing villages.

Young people are capable of promptly adopting and struggling for new initiatives, for progressive trends. This is one of young people's main characteristic features. Therefore, we do not doubt that today, too, the young boys and girls working in the agricultural and food industry sectors will devote their knowledge, skills, efforts and strength to transforming the party's intentions into practical deeds. [paragraph continues]

May all young people, boys and girls, who are working in the system of the . tional Agroindustrial Union become leading workers and set examples of industriousness, efficient utilization of the soil and technical equipment; may they set examples in preserving and increasing socialist property, in mastering and propagating front-ranking experience. (applause)

The role and the responsibilities of the Fatherland Front and of the trade unions in agriculture and the food industry are also being even more enhanced. The trade union organizations in these branches represent a powerful force which must be placed in the front ranks of the struggle for the mobilization and creative daring of the toilers in agriculture and the food industry, for the expansion of socialist competition, in order to obtain more and better production, and in order to analyze, propagate, and practically apply the experience of leading workers. (applause)

In particular, I would like, to draw attention to one of the most powerful factors in our life, a factor which our party has always relied upon, and is still relying upon. I presume you have already guessed whom I am talking about--I am talking about Bulgarian women, about the women working in agriculture and the food industry.

It is no secret, comrades, that in the most difficult years of socialist reorganization in the rural areas, Bulgarian women not only carried the burden of the spade on their soft yet strong shoulders, but they also carried the burden of responsibility for the entire Bulgarian soil! (stormy and prolonged applause)

It is Bulgarian women whom we are addressing now, and we are convinced that, today as well, the party cause will become their own vital cause because both the party and the mother are thinking and working only for one thing--for the happiness of the children, for the people's future! (stormy and prolonged applause)

Comrades,

Under the newly created circumstances, when we are attaching a decisive importance to the economic approach, THE POWERFUL EDUCATIONAL AND MOBILIZING ROLE OF THE INTELLECTUAL INCENTIVES IS BEING ENHANCED EVEN MORE. Our society is a society of working people who are inspired by noble ideals, who are working and overcoming inevitable difficulties because of their inner conviction and because they are working for the sake of their own prosperity and for the benefit of our entire society. The lofty socialist consciousness, the unshakable faith in the communist ideas and the infinite love for the socialist motherland are powerful factors for the practical implementation of the party's new initiatives and for insuring a further upsurge in agriculture.

Whenever we speak about the consistent application of the economic approach we should not forget nor underestimate, to any extent whatsoever, the strength of intellectual incentives. It is precisely upon the basis of these intellectual incentives that we can most correctly, most purposefully and in full conformity with the basic interests of each toiler of socialism and of socialist society use the economic incentives and the economic approach to the greatest extent and on a comprehensive scale.

Comrades,

Allow me to express our common conviction that we, the envoys of the working people in agriculture and in the food industry sector, will thoroughly and with a high sense of responsibility discuss the problems on the agenda of the constitutent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union and that we will fully justify the trust which is put in us. (prolonged applause)

Today in this hall representatives of all generations of fighters for the socialist upsurge of the Bulgarian village are present. There are comrades among us who have founded the LCAF's. There are comrades who were born and raised in the cooperative creches and kindergartens. There are also young boys and girls, who have been particularly fortunate to have been born after the April plenum.

We can say that at this constituent congress we are now facing the past, the present and the future of Bulgarian villages; we are facing their wisdom, their experience, their mature strength and their youthful enthusiasm.

Today, at the opening of this constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union, when we are boldly outlining the bright prospects for the future, let us, comrades, bow our heads in respect and gratitude and remember the past. Let us pay tribute to the immortal heroic deeds of that courageous army of agricultural toilers who selflessly worked for the socialist reorganization of agriculture and won one of the most decisive victories of socialism in our country. (stormy and prlonged applause)

Many fighters of this army continue to struggle for the further upsurge of agriculture but most of them are already retired and many are now resting in mother earth. Many of them have joined the earth forever. People are mortal but the earth is immortal. As long as the rich yellow ears of wheat bend and sway over the earth, as long as the pastures are green and as long as this generous mother earth bears fruit, as long as the vineyards and orchards bear fruit the memory of the people--of those pioneers who in the first LCAF's collected the first fruits from every inch of soil and put all their hearts and souls in this work--will remain alive.

It was by no means easy, at that time, to rescue our villages from the deep darkness and from the deep mud--both literally and figuratively.

It was by no means easy to transform this fairy tale into reality for the young generations, a fairy tale that begins with the words: "Once upon a time there were some Bulgarian villages..."

Obviously, it is by no means easy today and it will not be easy in the future. Nevertheless, there can be no comparison between the past and the present, not only because the material base of our present day agriculture is incomparably--a thousand times--more powerful than the one of the past but also because present day Bulgaria has the good fortune of relying upon an army of cadres capable of resolving any problem and implementing any task which the BCP assigns them.

Being firmly convinced that the decisions of the present constituent congress will represent a guarantee for a new upsurge in agriculture, for the further improvement of the material and cultural standards in rural areas and of the entire people, and for the successful construction of mature socialism in our fatherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, LET US, COMRADES, WISH THE NATIONAL AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION "GOOD LUCK!" (stormy and prolonged applause. Rising to their feet the delegates and guests enthusiastically applaud the first party and state leader)

## Election of Leadership

AU021558 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[List of officials elected at 30 March 1979 final session of the constituent congress of the Bulgarian National Agroindustrial Union, held in Sofia]

[Text] Leading organs of the National Agroindustrial Union:

Executive Committee:
Vasil Tsanov, chairman;
Mincho Pankov, first deputy chairman;
Vasil Manakhilov, deputy chairman;
Vurban Dzhambov, deputy chairman;
Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman;
Yordan Milushev, deputy chairman;
Svetlozar Georgiev, deputy chairman;
Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman;
Filip Ishpekov, deputy chairman;
Andrey Irmanov, chief secretary.
Members:
Nikola Stanimirov, chief director;
Stayu Dimov, chief director;
Todor Popov, chief director.
The Control Council of the National Agroindustrial Union has elected the following staff:
Marko Markov, chairman;
Khristo Tanev, deputy chairman;
Ivan Vasilev, secretary.

## Adoption of Decision

AU021600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text of decision on the establishment of the Bulgarian National Agroindustrial Union adopted at the last session of the constituent congress on 30 March 1979 at the Sofia Universiada Hall]

[Text] Decision of the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union held on 29 and 30 March 1979:

The National Agroindustiral Union is established.

The evaluations, conclusions and trends outlined in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech to the constituent congress will serve as basis in the activities and leadership of the National Agroindustrial Union.

## Zhivkov Letter

AU031258 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text of letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to the delegates at the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union, read at the closing session on 30 March by Georgi Penchev, chairman of the session and chairman of the Ruse Okrug Agroindustrial Union]

[Text] Comrades, the agrarian policy of the BCP at the new stage, which I briefly tried to set forth in this place, demands a high upsurge and full unanimity in the work of the constituent congress, an upsurge and unanimity that reflect the full approval of the working people, toilers, workers and specialists in the agricultural sector and in the food industry, the approval of our entire public opinion. This is the reason I consider it necessary to make a closing statement.

As to a number of proposals and critical remarks made during the discussion at the congress, these remarks deserve serious attention and must be analysed by the statute committee, by the leadership of the National Agroindustrial Union, which we will elect today, and by the other respective competent organs in the country.

I think that we delegates to the congress must once more express our deep gratitude for the great trust that was placed in us. Allow me to express on our behalf our common confidence that the decisions of the congress will be implemented in practical deeds.

May the creative spirit and enthusiasm we brought with us into this audience return with us, enriched by the work and decisions of the congress. May this spirit and enthusiasm return to those who send us and inspire us with new strength for work and creative deeds so that our agriculture and food industry may be raised to a new stage of development for the further confident and prompt upsurge of socialist Bulgaria, for the happiness and prosperity of the people, whose loyal sons and daughters we, the delegates to the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union, are.

Once more I wish you good luck!

Todorov Speech

AU031049 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Report on speech delivered by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 29 March session of the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union in Sofia]

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, took the floor at the congress. He stated as follows: Agriculture is an important branch of the Bulgarian economy and its management is a complicated and responsible matter. In order to lead this branch to the necessary high level, which made it an object of our national pride and won international recognition, it was necessary to correctly grasp the developing processes and the arising contradictions in order to perfect production relations and the forms of management. Georgi Dimitrov proved capable of such a deed. This deed expressed itself in a creative practical application of the Leninist cooperative plan and in the creation as well as in the consolidation of LCAF's.

Under the newly created conditions, brought about by the full victory of the cooperative system, in the years that followed the April plenum, Comrade Todor Zhivkov is the universally recognized creative builder of Bulgarian agrarian policy. Nine years ago at his initiative the BCP Central Committee adopted a decision on the concentration and development of agriculture on an industrial basis. Thus, the agroindustrial complexes were created, without which today we cannot imagine the existence of Bulgarian agriculture. The party, however, as early as at that time, pointed out in its foresight that the agroindustrial complexes are by no means a stagnating permanent form, but are a developing economic form. Now once more, our party and state leader did what was necessary--new strategic problems were worked out at his initiative.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's introductory speech, which he delivered at this congress, represented a scientific synthesis of the creative development of the Leninist agrarian policy conducted by the BCP at the stage of building a mature socialist society, a long-term program of action.

We are establishing a new organization--the National Agroindustrial Union--which is adequate for the present-day conditions and requirements. This is an economic complex of a new, unprecedented type which joins together state and cooperative agricultural and industrial enterprises. The entire work of this organization is being placed on the basis of economic foundations.

Comrade Stanko Todorov further stressed that the government has already submitted a draft project to the National Assembly which envisages that the National Agroindustrial Union will be assigned all necessary state functions and rights so that it may implement its task. This creates legal, economic and organizational prerequisites that will allow the union to function normally and efficiently. The government will demand that all ministries and departments strictly fulfill their obligations toward the union. Contracts signed with the union will be concluded and implemented in a timely manner. Naturally, the contractual discipline applies as strongly to the economic organizations attached to the union. The State Planning Committee, the Ministries of Chemical Industry, Transportation, Supplies and State Reserves and the Ministry of Foreign Trade must be particularly careful in their relations with the union.

Comrade Stanko Todorov pointed out that the government and the people are expecting and demanding from the National Agroindustrial Union particularly and above all that the union implement the party policy in agriculture and the food industry with increasing results, for the purpose of obtaining high yields in agriculture and high productivity in the animal husbandry sector so that these sectors may produce cheap, high-quality production. The task is to optimally cover domestic needs and increase Bulgaria's currency resources.

Comrade Stanko Todorov closed his statement by dealing with the plan fulfillment for the first 3 months of 1979 and with the forthcoming tasks in this connection.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS BURGAS, VARNA OKRUGS 3 APR

AU031944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaian 1730 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 3 April Comrade Stanko Todorov visited Burgas and Varna Okrugs. He took part in a joint meeting of the Burgas Okrug BCP Bureau, and the Burgas Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. Nikolay Zhishev, Burgas Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, reported on the implementation of the plan in the areas of industry, construction, transportation, and agriculture during the first 3 months of the year.

Afterwards Comrade Stanko Todorov visited Varna and took part in a meeting at which the participants discussed important issues related to maintaining schedule for the construction and commission of the largest chemical project of the country in the current 5-year plan--the Devnya plant for (?fluoride and polyfluoride).

BRIEFS

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH GDR--"A plan on cooperation in the field of health protection and medical science for the 1979-80 period was signed in Sofia by Prof Dr Evgeni Apostolov, deputy minister of national health of Bulgaria, and by Konstantin Spiess, GDR deputy minister of health." The health plan is based on the Bulgarian-GDR treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1977 and upon the agreement between the two countries' governments in the sector of health signed in 1975. The plan envisaged further intensification of cooperation in the field of the organization of health and social care and provides for an exchange of information in the medical sector, as well as for the exchange of experience among medical and scientific workers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 12 Mar 79 AU]

CPCZ SENDS CONGRATULATIONS ON IRAQI CP ANNIVERSARY

AU031330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Report signed (Z): "CPCZ Central Committee greetings to Iraqi Communist Party on anniversary"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee the following telegram on the 45th anniversary of its foundation:

"Esteemed comrades,

"The CPCZ Central Committee is sending to you and through you to your entire party warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the 45th anniversary of the Iraqi Communist Party's foundation.

"We note with sincere pleasure that the nations of our countries and our fraternal parties are linked by years-long bonds of friendship and cooperation. We value the revolutionary traditions of your party which throughout its history has been fighting tirelessly for the freedom and independence of its fatherland, for the rights of the Iraqi working people and for the common progress of the Arab world. We welcomed the formation of the progressive national and patriotic front of the Republic of Iraq in whose existence and activity we see the most reliable guarantee of the progressive development of your fatherland. We voice solidarity with the efforts of the Iraqi communists to establish unity and sincere cooperation among all progressive Arab forces in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

"Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of 45th anniversary of the foundation of the Iraqi Communist Party accept the assurance of our sympathies and international solidarity. We wish you firm determination and final success in the struggle for progressive development and just peace in the Middle East area."

INDRA, JAKES, OTHERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD040320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Miklos Barity, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a reception tonight in Prague on the occasion of the national day of Hungary.

He received congratulations from Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Federal Assembly, from Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, from Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and from other personalities. Present at the reception were also members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES ITALIAN PCI RALLY IN FERRARA

AU031541 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[CTK Rome dispatch: "Manifestations of Working People in Italian Cities; the Paths of Victory Are Usually Not Easy"]

[Text] Rome, CTK--The party rallies held this Saturday [31 March] and Sunday [1 April] in Rome and 22 other Italian cities were also part of the 15th PCI Congress. They were addressed by heads of the foreign communist and workers parties' delegations attending the congress.

The Bologna rally was addressed by Arvid Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the party Control Committee, who heads the CPSU Central Committee delegation. He conveyed to the Italian communists and all working people cordial greetings from the Soviet people, the Soviet communists and Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

The participants in the large rally of communists in Ferrera, northern Italy, yesterday [1 April] received with deep interest, attention and approving applause the speech of Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and head of the CPCZ delegation to the 15th PCI Congress. The meeting was organized by the PCI Federation Committee in Ferrera and, apart from the CPCZ delegation, it was also attended by delegations of the Communist Party of Brazil and of the Labor Party of the Congo. The meeting was characterized by the spirit of deep international solidarity; and after it had ended, numerous participants came to Comrade Fojtik to express appreciation of his statement and to wish the CPCZ successes.

First of all Comrade Fojtik conveyed to those assembled there greetings from Socialist Czechoslovakia.

He expressed great joy at the fact that the CPCZ delegation was able to meet the communists of red Ferrara, a city which has honorably entered the annals of the glorious history of the Italian revolutionary and workers movement. We in the CSSR, he said, feel particularly close to the antifascist fight, in which both Czech and Slovak patriots participated among the ranks of your partisans, patriots who jointly shed blood for the freedom and happiness of our generations.

Our country does not occupy a large area on the continent; and there are only 15 million of us, Comrade Fojtik continued. Despite this we are proud of our place in the family of the countries of real socialism, at the side of the Soviet Union, in the broad anti-imperialist front.

Our workers class, our peoples, led by their vanguard--the Czechoslovak communists--have won this dignified position and their freedom in socialism in heavy class clashes and in the desperate struggle for national existence and devoted work in socialist construction.

THE PATHS OF VICTORY ARE USUALLY NOT EASY. IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THE REVOLUTION AND BUILD SOCIALISM IN HARMONY WITH THE ANCIENT DESIRES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE ONE NEEDED GREAT ENERGY AND REVOLUTIONARY BOLDNESS. We have not avoided making mistakes, either, and also certain misfeasances, which were a considerable burden for a long period. We have drawn conclusions from the mistakes and imperfections. We follow communist norms and the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. The 30-year path of Czechoslovakia's revolutionary changes proves in practice the creative force of this theory.

The binding imperative of our method, the basis of our party's political ethics is the principle of proletarian internationalism, Comrade Fojtik stressed. Their viability and fruitfulness lies primarily in our alliance with the Soviet Union, in deep friendship with the Soviet people, steeled and tested by history. It lies in the international cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, with all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. We do not regard the principles of proletarian internationalism as something that must be solemnly declared from time to time.

Today we hear in various places that proletarian internationalism has become obsolete, that it needs a kind of new garb. But when we take a closer look at the garb in which all the innovators want to dress it, we find that they are offering us only the old junk of nationalism; that actually they are not in the least concerned about reviving proletarian internationalism, but want to deprive our movement of its combat spirit and the strength of its unity, which was the basis of its enormous successes in the last decades. It is loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism in particular to which our communist movement owes these successes. Wherever imperfections have cropped up, and difficulties and partial defeats, the failure to stick to these principles had to a certain extent contributed to this. The path of chauvinism taken by the Chinese ruling circles proves to what tragedies the betrayal of these principles can lead, so that it has to be paid for in blood.

Comrade Fojtik then spoke of the invaluable achievements socialism has brought to Czechoslovakia. Only the people who have already retired, or who are soon to retire, can recall from their own experiences what poverty is, or unemployment and social insecurity. Socialist Czechoslovakia guarantees every citizen his legal rights and a broad and most effective democracy. The people's living standards in our country are being systematically improved. The development of the entire spiritual life of society and of our national cultures is unprecedented. Unity, equal rights and relations of cooperation prevail among the Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, Ukranians and Germans living on the territory of our republic.

Thus, in a historically brief period, the new social system has succeeded in coping with the greatest problems that afflicted Czechoslovakia in the past. The system has overcome the obsolescence of whole large areas, in which the people had been doomed to vegetate and from where they had collectively fled abroad in search of work; it has eliminated nationality conflicts and social tensions.

He said that the CPCZ is a recognized leading political force in the entire national front, rallying other political parties, and social and special-interest organizations for constructive work. The people are sovereign masters in their country, deciding on all substantial matters of society's life.

It is therefore not surprising, Comrade Fojtik continued, that the successes of socialism in our country, a country that went over to socialism from a bourgeois democracy that was a historic anachronism for us, that these successes are a thorn in the side of anti-communists and their helpers. The reaction has always striven--and will continue to strive as long as it exists--to reverse developments in our country and to rob our people of the great achievements of the revolution. We were able to convince ourselves of this in 1968, when there was a counterrevolution in our country, which the Czechoslovak people frustrated with international assistance.

Soon, Comrade Fojtik said, we will be recalling the 10th anniversary of the historic April CPCZ Central Committee session, which rejected the adventurous and irresponsible policy of rightwing opportunists, and which elected to its head Comrade Gustav Husak and opened the path to overcoming the crisis and fully restoring socialist values. The decade since this session is one of the most successful in the history of building socialism in our country.

VICE PREMIER REICHELT HOLDS TALKS IN KUWAIT

LD032010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--During a friendly talk, the crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, and GDR Vice Premier Hans Reichelt noted that relations between the GDR and Kuwait have developed on a basis of trust to the benefit of both countries and peoples. Both politicians said that the complementary potential and requirements of both states would help deepen and extend their cooperation. Both sides noted with satisfaction concurrent or similar views on such basic international issues as detente, peace, disarmament and the elimination of sources of conflict in the world. The crown prince stated that Kuwait rejects the separate agreements between Egypt and Israel and will implement the sanctions decided on at the conference of ministers of Arab states in Baghdad.

MILITARY DELEGATION RECEIVED BY GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL

LD302346 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Luis Cabral, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, today received a delegation of the National People's Army led by Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister for defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command. During the friendly meeting Luis Cabral paid tribute to the traditionally fraternal relations between the peoples of the two countries in the joint anti-imperialist struggle. During their 1-week stay in the fraternal West African country the generals and officers of the National People's Army had a number of working meetings with members of the Guinea-Bissau armed forces. The National People's Army delegation has in the meantime left for home.

FDJ EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM

LD012133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Halle-Neustadt--FDJ members from Halle Bezirk today expressed their solidarity with the people of Vietnam to Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. They presented the Vietnamese trade union delegation with a check for almost M369,000 donated by young people in the bezirk. Vu Thi Chien, a worker and heroine of the struggle against aggression, expressed her people's thanks for "your active solidarity we have always experienced." On Sunday the delegation will tour holiday facilities in Quedlinburg Kreis. FDJ representatives from Neubrandenburg Bezirk also presented the Vietnamese friends today, with a token check for M30,200 collected by FDJ organizations in the bezirk in the first quarter of this year.

GDR OPENS EMBASSY IN PHNOM PENH 2 APRIL

LD032310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh--The GDR Embassy was opened in Phnom Penh yesterday. Keo Prasat, acting minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received on this occasion Klaus Behling, the GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for a friendly conversation. The diplomat handed over a letter from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

This is not free and for nothing and we would rather devote these resources to other purposes. But we know the price of peace. It is the most valuable asset, the fundamental condition of mankind's existence and life.

We, Czechoslovak communists, and along with us all aware workers and working people of our country follow with great interest and engagement the none-too-easy struggle of the workers class of Italy--you, the Italian communists--for a better and more just order, for democracy, socialism and peace in the world. We highly esteem the immortal work of the leading figures of the Italian workers class, Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Togliatti, great revolutionaries and internationalists, people who stood at the cradle of the communist movement. Their work and the legacy of their ideas are an inseparable part of Marxism-Leninism. This Marxism-Leninism forms the basis, on which --as we are deeply convinced--we will in the future develop good comradely relations between our communist parties, which are active in different conditions and are solving--in their own way and with full responsibility--their problems. We on our part will do everything necessary, everything that can benefit the workers class and the working people of both our countries and our entire movement, to enhance this cooperation.

Toward the end Comrade Fojtik wished the PCI, the Italian workers class and all Italian people many successes in their struggle for democracy, socialism and peace and against capitalist exploitation by national and international monopolies.

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

LD031430 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London (CETEKA correspondent)--A four-member delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its Chairman Karel Hoffmann, arrived here today on a five-day visit to Britain.

The delegation was welcomed at Luton Airport near London by representatives of British trade unions and other officials.

During the visit, taking place at the invitation of Lionel Murray, the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), the delegation will hold talks with leading officials of the TUC and unions on the present state of Czechoslovak-British trade union cooperation and prospects for its promotion. They will also confer with representatives of the Department of Employment, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), and the National Economic Development Council (NEDC).

This afternoon, the delegation will meet with Joseph K Gormley, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, Len Murray, and later with Tom Jackson, chairman of the TUC, and other leading TUC officials.

The TUC, founded in 1966, is the strongest trade union organization in Britain, it associates at present 112 unions with a total of 12 million members. It has close ties with the Labour Party which will be given full TUC support in the forthcoming general elections.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL INITIALED IN BONN

LD021954 Prague CTK in English 1812 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--Expansion of industrial cooperation, mainly in the engineering, chemical and electrical engineering industries, is stressed in the protocol on the 1979 economic cooperation between Czechoslovak and the Federal Republic of Germany which was initialed here today. The protocol was worked out by the mixed economic Czechoslovak-FRG commission. It was initialed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and State Secretary in the FRG Economy Ministry Dieter von Wuerzen. The protocol will be signed during a visit here of Jindrich Zahradnik, chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the mixed commission and Czechoslovak deputy premier.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD032212 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak Government delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Trhlik, left for Afghanistan today to discuss and sign a plan of cultural relations for 1979-81 and agreements on cooperation in the sphere of films and television. The delegation includes Central Director of Czechoslovak Film Jiri Purs, Deputy Central Director of the Czechoslovak Television Milos Marko, and other officials.

STROUGAL ATTENDS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD032216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Fumihiko Suzuki, Japanese ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague tonight in honor of the delegation of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, headed by its chairman, Shigeo Nagano. Present at the reception was Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and other ministers.

JORDANIAN CP OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

LD040956 Prague CTK in English 0822 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty is the beginning of a new stage of intensive conspiratorial activity of the Camp David forces, Politburo member of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee Najm Ashab writes in the daily RUDE PRAVO today.

He points out that the treaty is directed against real peace in the region and denies Palestinians their national rights which makes it impossible to reach a just and lasting peace. He recalls that the Arab reaction betrayed the Palestinian cause in 1948 under the motto of "total liberation" and now repeats the betrayal in the sign of "total capitulation". Between this "total liberation" and "total capitulation" the Arab reaction did nothing but provide a political and moral screen for Israeli crimes, expansionism, aggression and plots which led to the liquidation of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Najm Ashab points out that President as-Sadat has placed Egypt's commitments towards Arab countries at the same level as its obligations towards Israel in case of a conflict between Israel and some other Arab country, and says that it opens the road for Israel to other aggressions and pirate actions against neighbouring Arab countries in an effort to make these countries join As-Sadat in this perfidious action.

KEMPNY VISITS SOUTHERN BOHEMIA FOR DISCUSSIONS

LD032015 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today visited the South Bohemian region, Frantisek Pitra, leading secretary of the party regional committee, informed him at a discussion with representatives of the region's party and state bodies about the current political and economic situation in the southern Bohemia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

LD031434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] On the agenda of today's 11th session of the Czech National Council in Prague was a Czech Government report on measures to safeguard training young people for worker professions, delivered by Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska.

In a report on this, Deputy Marie Smolikova, acting as rapporteur, assessed the development of socialist education during the past 30 years. She stated that the new concept of training young people for workers professions is in line with the objective needs for developing the national economy and is meeting with a favorable reaction among apprentices, parents and educators as well as among responsible economic workers and our public as a whole.

She was followed by Emilian Hamernik, the Czech minister of labor and social affairs. He recalled that the whole system of training young workers is to create preconditions to enable young workers to adapt more rapidly to the changes brought about by the development of production forces. At the same time it opens the door for them to higher education, for they will have completed all of their secondary education.

Jaroslav Prokopec, Czech minister of health, spoke about care provided by socialist society for children and youth. He stated that comprehensive, overall medical examinations of young people are done not only to assess their state of health but also their overall psychological, physical and social development.

During a recess at today's meeting of the Czech National Council, Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, received a group of apprentices and education workers from selected industrial enterprises from the Czech Socialist Republic. The meeting was attended by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives. Comrade Evzen Erban stressed in a brief speech that the future of socialist society is dependent on the political, technical and moral qualifications of its builders, among whom soon will be young people who today are being trained in the respective skills. In talking to them, deputies of the Czech National Council acquired important ideas and experiences for today's meeting of the Czech National Council Plenum on training young people for worker professions.

HONECKER, 'ARAFAT EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD301838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a personal message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. "Arafat condemns the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and stresses that the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian separate agreements in Washington will lead to new dangerous complications in the Middle East. 'Arafat also affirms that the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories resolutely reject this conspiracy, including the so-called autonomy plan. Permanent peace, it is underlined in the message, can be achieved only through safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In his reply, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, emphasizes that the GDR agrees with the PLO's assessment and continues to proceed from the premise that peace and security in the Middle East can be realized only on the condition that the inviolable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to the creation of a national state, are fulfilled and Israel withdraws from all of the territories occupied in 1967.

Erich Honecker assures the PLO once again of the solidarity of the party and state leadership as well as of the GDR people and affirms that the joint fight against imperialism's conspiracies will lead to the realization of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS

LD040326 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian people from fascism, Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Willi Stoph, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, have cabled good wishes. In their message to the Hungarian leaders they pay tribute to the fraternal people's achievements in developing the advanced socialist society. On the basis of the Moscow declaration, Hungary, together with the other states of the socialist community, is making every effort to strengthen world peace and continue the process of detente. The telegram expresses the conviction that the trusting and close cooperation between the SED and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and between the two states and peoples will continue to be fruitful.

HAGER WISHES BERLINGUER SUCCESS IN ELECTIONS

LD032250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome, (ADN correspondent)--Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has congratulated Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], on the results of the 15th PCI Congress, and expressed good wishes for a major success in the coming parliamentary elections in Italy.

The officials of both parties had a cordial meeting at a reception given by the PCI Central Committee in Rome today for foreign delegations to its 15th congress. Kurt Hager conveyed to Enrico Berlinguer the fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. Enrico Berlinguer thanked him for the greetings and asked the leader of the SED delegation: "Please convey my fraternal greetings to Erich Honecker, my friend of many years, and to all SED comrades."

WE ARE SUCCESSFULLY BUILDING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY, BECAUSE WE ARE CREATIVELY APPLYING LENINISM, THE MARXISM OF OUR EPOCH, TO OUR CONDITIONS, AND ALSO BECAUSE WE HAVE LEARNED FROM THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, AND BECAUSE WE PERMIT NOBODY TO PLAY GAMES WITH THE VALUES OF SOCIALISM WON WITH SUCH DIFFICULTIES. WE WILL FIRMLY STAND GUARD OVER THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOCIALISM AND OUR FREEDOM.

We know, Comrade Fojtik continued, that there is no time for illusions and inactivity that could weaken our vigilance and remove our anxiety about the future.

Imperialism is not renouncing its plans and hopes to recapture its lost positions. The reactionary forces of imperialism are orienting themselves toward frustrating the process of international detente and disrupting the forces and unity of the countries of real socialism. They are doing all they can to weaken our communist movement and break up the anti-imperialist front. In doing so they are also making use of the chauvinist expansionist policy of the present Beijing foremen [predaci]. They are going over to the Chinese aggressors who had shamefully attacked the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Their aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people has shown the lengths they have gone to on the path of betraying the ideas of socialism, and the threat represented by their policy not only for the peoples of Asia, but also for peace throughout the world.

Our state does not spare any resources in its solicitude for children and youth and to insure a restful life for people in their old age. It has established and continues to develop a comprehensive system of social benefits, in which free education and health services assume a dignified place--and we are duly proud of this. In spite of all this, we do not idealize our state. There are still many shortcomings and difficulties that we have to overcome. What we have achieved, however, represents a historic breakthrough.

We are deeply convinced that socialism will continue to develop in spite of all the intrigues of its enemies and that all their attacks will always encounter the cohesion of revolutionary forces in the world, the invincible strength of international solidarity.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALISM, FOR A SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS IN THE WORLD, IS INSEPARABLY LINKED WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, COMRADE FOJTIK STRESSED LATER ON. THE QUESTION OF WAR AND PEACE IS THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY. THE STRUGGLE FOR DETENTE, DISARMAMENT AND SAFEGUARDING WORLD PEACE FOR OUR CHILDREN, TODAY'S AND FUTURE GENERATIONS, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF THE PRESENT. WE CAN BE PROUD OF THE FACT THAT COMMUNIST PARTIES, OUR COMMUNIST MOVEMENT, IS IN THE VANGUARD OF THIS EPOCHAL EFFORT.

It is due to the peace policy of a power such as the Soviet Union, which is capable of resisting and does also effectively resist the aggressive plans of the war-mongering forces of imperialism, that this struggle is not a desperate battle based on mere hopes and fond illusions. It is the Soviet Union which on the international forum consistently enforces the program of peace and systematically proposes initiatives concerning the preservation of peace and cooperation of peoples throughout the world. The Warsaw Pact is a significant factor in this effort. That is why it is in the just interest of peoples throughout the world and of the European Continent in particular that the countries of the socialist community are doing all they can to consolidate the unity and strength of this organization. [paragraph continues]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ATTACKS MIDEAST 'PEACE TREATY'

LD290948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0538 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Israeli-Egyptian separate agreement signed in Washington had nothing to do with peace in the Middle East, writes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today in a detailed commentary entitled "Conspiracy Against the Arab Peoples and World Peace." "On the contrary, it is a step toward implementing imperialist plans to force an imperialist dictum on the people of the Middle East. It crassly contradicts a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict."

The paper continues: "The so-called 'peace treaty' in no way corresponds with the inalienable demands of the Arab peoples, all peace-loving forces of the world and the United Nations for an unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. The Palestinian people's right to independence, sovereignty and its own state is being disregarded." In this way "basic conditions for achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East" were being "deliberately denied."

"The agreement brings advantages to Israel and its imperialist backers," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. Whereas the population of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank area was being brushed off with vague announcements of future talks on limited "autonomy," Israel was refusing "to cease its continued land robbery in these regions and to relinquish its policy, contrary to international law, of settling this stolen territory. Israel is rewarded by the United States for this policy of continued occupation with billions of dollars and new supplies of weapons."

The paper stresses: "This policy, which has now culminated in the separate agreement in Washington, is intended to split the Arab states and to force them to relinquish their demands for a just settlement of the conflict. In this way the initiators of the 'peace treaty' want to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the West Bank region, the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem, as well as violation of the basic rights of the Palestinian people."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses: "All this lies in the interests of U.S. imperialism, whose position in the Middle East was shaken by the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, the collapse of CENTO and growing opposition from the Arab peoples. With the aid of the 'peace treaty,' the United States now wants to strengthen its military presence in this region and secure its political, economic and strategic interests on a long-term basis. The threat of direct military intervention is a dangerous new element of imperialist intervention policy which is against the interests of the people of this region and threatens world peace."

"Imperialist 'peace' dictates do not form, as history shows, a viable basis for lasting peace," the paper continues. "The only realistic way to establish a democratic peace and a lasting removal of the source of conflict in the Middle East will only be embarked upon when the UN decisions and the decisions by the Arab summit conferences are consistently implemented and all those parties involved make persistent, collective efforts to this end."

"The Arab peoples have greeted the separate agreement with indignation, protest and energetic opposition," the paper writes. "They demand that all Arab governments act in solidarity, that the decisions of the Arab states' ninth summit conference be quickly implemented so that the struggle against the imperialist plans can be conducted successfully."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses in conclusion: "In their struggle for a comprehensive and lasting democratic peace in the Middle East, the Arab peoples can rely on the socialist states as their natural allies. From the start, the GDR has supported the just struggle of the Arab peoples in an active manner. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states--in accordance with the decisions of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee--it will in the future continue to stand firmly by the side of the Arab peoples." The paper draws attention to the statements by Erich Honecker to this effect at the Ninth SED Congress.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS MIDDLE EAST, SALT DEVELOPMENTS

DW022123 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 2 Apr 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly foreign political review "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] Good evening, dear listeners. Events in the past days regarding Middle East developments have confirmed the prophecies of all those who expected trouble rather than peace in this area as a result of the separate treaty. At a 5-day meeting of the foreign and economic ministers of the Arab league the member countries accepted a number of measures as a consequence of the new situation, including recalling their ambassadors from Cairo and recommendations to their governments to sever political and diplomatic relations with Egypt. The measures are to be implemented within a month. Egyptian membership in the Arab league will be suspended and the league's headquarters temporarily transferred to Tunis.

The ministers condemned the role of the United States in bringing about the separate treaty which they term an act of aggression against the Palestinian people. They agreed to cut off any financial, material, and technical aid to Egypt. This result came about following negotiations which had been quite complicated in part. Although one will have to wait and see to which extent these resolutions will be implemented by all participating states, the results of Baghdad show how seriously the Arab states view the state of affairs and that they are willing to draw the necessary conclusions for the defense of their interests.

Apart from the reactions of those directly affected, the reactions to the treaty continue being reserved or skeptical in the capitalist West European states as well. Austria's Prime Minister Kreisky over the weekend termed the establishment of an independent Palestinian state a crucial problem. The government in Paris, going farther than an already very reserved assessment of the EEC states, criticised the treaty for not providing a number of indispensable conditions of a genuine peace settlement. Just peace, it was said in Paris, could be achieved only if all parties concerned, including the representatives of the Palestinian people, participate in a global solution on the basis of the UN resolutions.

Cautious reserve could also be felt during the visit of the Egyptian president in Bonn. Naturally this attitude which can be generally observed in the capitalist world must by no means be assessed as mere sympathy for the rights of the Palestinian people. What is also and not lastly at stake here is the oil interests and apprehensions that an aggravation of the conflict in the future might result in negative consequences to all those who all too eagerly are backing an agreement directed against the Arab countries.

The bourgeois press also expresses concern over the possible consequences of a second Iran in the Middle East, which is a clear allusion to Washington's intention of developing a new military-political alliance with Tel Aviv and Cairo after the loss of its strategic base in Iran. From all this businessmen and politicians in the West are striking the balance that the risks of what is upcoming might exceed the costs that Western Europe will have to help bear according to the decision taken by Washington.

Thus basically those are already finding themselves in isolated position, who originally wanted to force the Palestinian people and almost all of the Arab world into this role--a balance 2 weeks after the conclusion of this separate treaty, which not one of the signatory states will welcome.

On the other hand the fact is welcome that the number of those in the United States advocating the SALT treaty and its ratification by the U.S. Congress is increasing, as the conclusion of such a treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States is approaching. Regarding the opinion of the U.S. public, this always has been positive. All opinion polls of recent months have shown the same results as those jointly carried out recently by AP and NBC: More than 70 percent of the population [words indistinct] this SALT treaty. But the mood of the American public for a long time was clearly at variance with the opinion published in the United States. It may be assumed that domestic U.S. discussions of SALT will become more heated when the treaty can be signed. This is connected with the fact that the enemies of detente who in recent months have taken the offensive by talking about the alleged threat from the East, suspect that a Soviet-U.S. agreement on strategic arms limitation might change the political climate in favor of military detente, far beyond the contents of the treaty.

It also is significant if politicians like George Kennan in interviews are polemicizing against the claim of alleged Soviet aggressiveness and are expressing doubts about the authenticity of many reports on the military strength of the socialist countries. The Hamburg Institute of Security Policy published an analysis the other day in which it says that the thesis of dangerous Soviet superiority in the field of conventional weapons systems is untenable. There is nothing, it says, allowing the conclusion favoring an absolutely necessary forcing of the Western arms efforts--a realization which is especially rare in the Federal Republic, of all countries. But those who believe that for these very reasons it should be widely publicized, will see that just the opposite is true. Most papers have withheld thus far what obviously does not fit in their picture.

## BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY DONATIONS TO VIETNAM--GDR citizens are, with additional solidarity donations, enabling additional aid consignments to be sent to Vietnam. The workers of Parchim Kreis have, during the past few weeks, donated more than M130,000 about M15,000 came from the young people of the Mansfeld combine, Eisleben. At the same time, the FDJ collective of this nonferrous metal center is looking after 30 young Vietnamese citizens in their vocational training. The solidarity committee announced today that thanks to additional donations, this year about 20 craft centers have been set up in Socialist Vietnam. So far about 70 small plants of this nature have been handed over. Their production helps the Vietnamese people to repair the damage caused by the Chinese aggressors. In Laos, a start has also been made on setting up craft centers. Four are expected to have reached completion by May. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD]

LOSONCZI MAKES LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT

ID032322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 79 ID

[Summary] The Presidential Council invited 135 people to attend the traditional ceremony on the eve of the liberation anniversary in parliament. Those assembled were greeted by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. He said:

"This day unites for the first time in our history two fundamental conditions and guarantees of the freedom and rise of our people and country--the national interest and workers' internationalism.

"We all know that during the centuries of our history there was more than one opportunity to realize our progressive national objectives through different means. This is what Dozsa's peasant armies, the armies of the Rakoczy Liberation struggle, the soldiers of the 1848 freedom struggle fought for, as did the Red Army of the Hungarian Republic of Councils exactly 60 years ago. At that time and until the spring of 1945 the implementation of the social revolution could historically remain as a mere attempt. But the people yearning for freedom could not fail. This is why we can say that the sacrifice of centuries of heroes was not in vain.

The Hungarian people became the real masters of their fate in the spring of 1945, building on the strength of international workers solidarity and drawing a lesson from its history. This is why a solidly based, developed socialist society, which gives more to the community and its members than centuries had given earlier, could be victorious and is being built in our homeland through the wide national participation of the people."

The order of Merit for Labor in gold was distributed to 37 people, in silver to 49, and in bronze also to 49. Adam Juhasz, secretary of state for heavy industry; Attila Madarasi, secretary of state for finance; Karoly Molnar, deputy minister of internal trade were among those receiving the prize in gold.

After the presentation of the awards, Pal Losonczi gave a reception for them in the Hunters' Hall in parliament.

Wreathlaying Ceremonies

ID032254 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 3 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a wreathlaying ceremony at the monument of Soviet heroes in Budapest's Szabadsag Square.

The ceremony was attended by several members of the HSWP CC, of the Political Committee, the Presidential Council and the government. Representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Budapest were also present.

On behalf of the Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi, and Deputy President Rezso Trautmann, on behalf of the HSWP CC First Secretary Janos Kadar, and CC Secretary Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Chairman Gyorgy Lazar, and vice-chairman Istvan Huszar placed wreaths at the foot of the monument.

Then on behalf of the Soviet Union's Budapest embassy Ambassador V.Y. Pavlov, Counsellor V.L. Musatov, and Brigadier General A.A. Popov, military and air attache, laid wreaths.

A wreathlaying ceremony was held Tuesday also at the Hungarian heroes' memorial in Budapest.

Those present on the occasion included Jeno Fock, Dezso Nemes, Miklov Ovari, members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee; Sandor Borbely, Andras Gyenes, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee; Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee; and several members of the HSWP CC, Presidential Council, and the government. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Budapest.

On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, a wreath was placed by Pal Losonczi and Rezso Trautmann, while the wreath from the HSWP CC was laid by Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth. On behalf of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar and Istvan Huszar placed a wreath at the monument.

On behalf of the diplomatic missions in Budapest, wreaths were laid by Vladimir Yakovlevich Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary; Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira, Portuguese ambassador; Arun Kanti Das, Indian ambassador; Anatoliy Nikolayevich Zayetsev; Pedro Enrique Oropesa; Colonel Jean Welschinger, military attache of the French embassy; and Anatoliy Alenandrovich Popov.

On behalf of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Istvan Sarlos, Gyula Kallai and Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi placed a wreath at the memorial, while Sandor Gaspar and Aladar Foldvari laid a wreath on behalf of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. Lajos Czinege, Andras Benkei and Arpad Papp placed wreaths on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces.

Fedor Filipovich Kirvda, Fedor Kalastratovich Ishchenko and Aleksey Nikolayevich Zayetsev laid a wreath on behalf of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Wreaths were placed by Lajos Feher, Janos Torik and Janos Markovics on behalf of the Hungarian Partisans Federation, by Laszlo Marothy and Mrs Istvan Szucz on behalf of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, (Antal) Apro and [name indistinct] Nagy on behalf of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, and by Zoltan Szepvolgyi and Lajos Kelemen on behalf of the Budapest Council.

PRESS VERSION OF ACZEL ADDRESS AT BRESCIA RALLY

AU231034 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[MTI Rome correspondent Endre Simo report on address by MSZMP Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel, who is leading the MSZMP delegation at the 15th PCI congress, at a 31 March mass rally in Brescia, Italy]

[Text] Politburo member Gyorgy Aczel, who is leading the MSZMP delegation, made a speech at a rally held in an enthusiastic mood in Brescia in Lombardy. He stressed, among other things: Together with you, are are observing imperialist endeavors that endanger detente and intensify the arms race with anxiety. [paragraph continues]

We regard the armed aggression carried out by China against the Vietnamese people, who have suffered so much and are very much in need of peaceful construction, as particularly alarming.

In conformity with the most fundamental interests and wishes of the citizens, the government of the Hungarian People's Republic speaks out consistently for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among countries with different social systems, he said.

Helsinki has strengthened and brought together the supporters of detente, but it has also strengthened its opponents and inspired them to launch a counterattack.

What do we regard as the determining, decisive factor in the worldwide struggle waged against the opponents of detente? The collaboration and internationalist solidarity of the international progressive forces, primarily of the communist and workers parties.

We must emphasize that internationalism and solidarity have never hindered the forces of socialism, the communist and workers parties. They do not hinder them today, either, in applying different methods, consistent with national characteristics, in various areas of politics and economic and social life, in pursuing specific paths to attain their socialist social objectives.

The MSZMP and the PCI are linked by mutual fraternal solidarity and fundamentally idential interests of the international communist movement, Gyorgy Aczel said in conclusion.

PERSONNEL CHANGES MADE AT NATIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL MEETING

AU021150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report on 30 March meeting of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council: "The National Trade Union Council Has Held a Meeting"]

[Excerpt] The National Trade Union Council [NTUC] has passed decisions concerning personnel matters:

It has elected NTUC member Sandor Jakab member of the NTUC Presidium and Secretariat and Deputy Secretary General of the NTUC. Recognizing his merits, it has relieved Istvan Toth, president of the Communications and Transportation Workers' Trade Union, of his membership in the NTUC Presidium, and it has elected Gyula Moldovan, secretary general of the Communications and Transportation Workers' Trade Union, member of the NTUC Presidium.

At their own request, it has relieved of their NTUC membership Mrs Janos Pesti, skilled worker of the Nyiregyhaza Bakery industry enterprises; Mrs Andras Fulop, worker of the Bicske state farm; and Mrs Elemer Szabo, worker of the Fehergyarmat secondary and vocational secondary school. It has recalled Jozsef Bihari, worker of the Tisza region Water Conservancy Directorate, from among the members of the NTUC and it has appointed Dr Laszlo Zsiga head of the NTUC's legal department.

LEADERS PRESENT STATE HONORS FOR MERITORIOUS WORK

LD032244 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Apr 3 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the country's liberation, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded honours to a number of people engaged in various state and economic spheres and to several members of the armed services in recognition of their meritorious work.

The Order of Work (golden category) was given to 260 persons, the Order of Red Star went to four, the Order of Work (silver category) was presented to 683 people and its bronze category given to 24 members of the armed services.

A group of the awardees were given the honours Tuesday by Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and President of the Hungarian Presidential Council, at a function held at the parliament building. Those present on the occasion included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, HSWP CC secretary, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

LAZAR, OVARI ATTEND 'MERITED ARTISTS' AWARD CEREMONY

LD021950 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Apr 2 (MTI)--This year's titles of Outstanding Artist and Artist of Merit were presented at a ceremony at the parliament building in Budapest on Monday, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. Present at the event were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, members of the Political Committee, as well as several other representatives of the political, social and cultural life. 5 Outstanding Artist and 2 Merited Artist titles were awarded.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Central People's Control Commission, a delegation of the State and People's Control Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived in Budapest on Monday [26 March]. The delegation, which is led by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Politburo, deputy chairman of the government and chairman of the State and People's Control Committee, will study the activity of central and regional organs of people's control in our country. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

DELEGATION TO GENEVA--A government delegation departed for Geneva to attend the 34th session of the UN's ECE on Sunday [25 March]. The delegation is led by Janos Szita, head of the International Economic Relations Secretariat. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 79 p 8 AU]

KOREAN CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVAL--On Monday a Korean cultural delegation arrived in Budapest. The delegation will have talks concerning the signing of the 1979-80 Hungarian-Korean Cultural Cooperation Workplan at the Cultural Relations Institute. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 79 p 8 AU]

PAP COMMENTARY VIEWS NATO'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD031932 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

["PAP Correspondent in Brussels Jan Sierzputowski Comments the NATO 30th Anniversary"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 April, PAP--Much has changed in 30 years. It seems that the cold war is a closed chapter once and for all, although its traces still can be seen now and then. However, the consistent policy of peace and detente pursued by the USSR and the socialist countries has become the dominating factor on the international scene.

Almost all countries (with the exception of China) have realized that the only alternatime to the irreversible process of detente is a nuclear holocaust. The countries grouped in NATO are also aware of that, although the United States often interprets detente in their own way, mainly to justify the arms race.

It must be remembered that NATO has never been a monolith. The American dictate has always evoked some, more or less strongly voiced, resentment and the deepening of detente has influenced the emergence of internal contradictions.

Nothing surprising, then, in fact that NATO's 30th anniversary is being celebrated without trumpets or parades. However, it would be wrong to say that the anniversary has gone by unnoticed. Supporters of detente and disarmament are organizing torchlight marches in Belgium, where the NATO headquarters are. They are a good example of the moods which the act of 30 years ago evokes today.

BABIUCH GREETS VISITING SPD BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

LD032216 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 April, PAP--A delegation of the SPD Bundestag faction headed by its floor leader Herbert Wehner arrived today on a few days' visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP Sejm Deputies' Club.

The guests were greeted at the Warsaw Gdansk railway station by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC and Chairman of the PUWP Deputies' Club Edward Babiuch, and Vice Chairman of the Sejm's foreign committee Jerzy Waszczuk. Present was Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Poland Werner Ahrens.

The programme of the visit envisages talks between the SPD parliamentary delegation with the leading representatives of Poland's political and state life [on] the issues connected with the process of further normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG.

GHANA'S AKUFFO 'ADJOURNS' APRIL VISIT TO WARSAW

LD302105 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 April, PAP--Under a mutual agreement between Poland and Ghana, the official visit to be paid to Poland by head of the Republic of Ghana Gen. F.W.K. Akuffo, previously scheduled for the first half of April, has been adjourned.

It has been reported that the head of the Ghanaian state Gen. F.W.K. Akuffo has also adjourned his planned visits to London and Bucharest.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD040324 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 April, PAP--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message to the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar, Chairman of the Presidential Council of Hungary Pal Losonczi and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar in which they conveyed cordial congratulations, greetings and best wishes to the Central Committee of the HSWP, Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of Hungary, and Hungarian leaders on behalf of the Central Committee of PUWP, Polish Council of Ministers and the Council of State, and the whole nation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 15 FEB SAVINGS BANK EXPLOSION

LD040622 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 April, PAP--A communique was issued in Warsaw today containing the results of research into the causes of a tragic explosion which took place in a savings bank building in the heart of Warsaw on February 15, killing 49 and injuring 110 people.

Studies were conducted by a special committee chaired by the [word indistinct] of Warsaw. Simultaneously, the prosecutor general's office has published the results of the investigation of the causes of the explosion based on 20 reports of teams of experts and testimonies of [word indistinct] witnesses. The results are concordant with the findings of the commission.

Comprehensive investigation made it possible to determine unequivocally and definitely the character of the disaster.

The experts established that it was caused by an explosion of natural gas which, combined with air, created an explosive mixture. (?Other possible causes) have been ruled out.

The [word indistinct] (?reason) for the leak of gas was the fracture in a cast iron valve on a pipeline running along the street, 1.5 meters beneath the surface of the sidewalk, caused by (?lateral) contraction which occurred due to low temperatures and soil tremors induced by surface and underground traffic (a railway tunnel runs 8 meters away from the site).

Dur to frozen (?ground), (?rotten) and [word indistinct] ventilation system the leaking gas could not escape into the atmosphere. Instead it penetrated the communications [word indistinct] (?casting) through which it reached the underground storeys of the bank.

The explosion destroyed the bank's building in 70 per cent [words indistinct] persons which were seriously injured during the explosion still remain in the Warsaw clinics. Formulating its findings the commission recommended the institutions concerned to undertake indispensable activities aiming at improving safety systems both during the construction of gas installations and other underground [word indistinct] during their exploitation.

The commission comprised scientists and military specialists, research workers of five higher schools (including the military technical academy and two medical academies), three institutes and forensic department of Polish [word indistinct] land mark of the downtown Warsaw panorama and fulfilled an important service function.

KATOWICE, SUWALKI PARTY SESSIONS REPORTED

AU302230 [Editorial Report AU] Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish on 29 March on page 2 carries PAP reports on the 28 March plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Suwalki.

The Katowice session, which was attended by Zdzislaw Grudzien, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice committee, and by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, discussed the implementation of the foreign trade tasks in 1979 and noted that the value of the 1979 export goods produced by Katowice Voivodship plants should reach at least 10 billion convertible zloty and that particular tasks are facing the coal mining industry in this connection. "Stressing that increased exports constitute the main source of hard currencies to pay for the necessary imports of fuels, raw materials and other materials for the development of our economy, Vice Premier M. Jagielski thanked the Katowice Voivodship party body and its aktivs for their valuable proposals aimed at overfulfilling the 1979 export quotas."

The Suwalki plenum, which was chaired by committee First Secretary Zbigniew Bialecki and attended by Jerzy Muszynski, head of the Central Committee Department of Ideoeducational Work, discussed party tasks in propagating the socialist norms of social behavior and stressed that the socioeconomic, cultural and behavioral changes in Suwalki Voivodship are a result of the development of party and civic responsibility for assumed tasks and a result of the atmosphere that encourages the observance of social norms of behavior.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BANGLADESH--Dacca, 31 March, PAP--Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Strzelecki and Vice Minister of Trade Matiur Rahman signed here a protocol on trade between Poland and Bangladesh in 1979. The protocol envisages a 33 per cent growth in trade as compared to 1978. The two-way flow of goods will amount to over 30 million exchange zlotys. Poland's exports to Bangladesh are mainly products of electro-engineering industry, including textile machines, electric equipment, building and road-building machines, machine tools and tools. Bangladesh's exports to Poland include tea, jute, jute products, hides, etc. The Polish delegation has also discussed issues pertaining to the broadening of Poland's share in the electrification of Bangladesh, the development of ports and delivery of ships for coastal and river traffic. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD]

BANK CONSORTIUM LOAN--London, 30 March, PAP--An agreement concerning a 550 million dollar loan for Poland was signed on March 30 in London. The loan has been drawn by the Bank Handlowy SA w Warszawie [Commerical Bank Ltd in Warsaw] with a consortium of 50 international banks, the main ones being the Bank America International Group, Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft, the Citicorp International Group and Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. The loan is for a seven-year period and bears an interest rate of one and one-quarter per cent over the London Interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for the first two years and one and three-eights per cent over LIBOR for the remaining five years. The loan is 50 million bigger than the figure originally agreed upon. During the ceremony of signing the agreement in London representatives of Polish finance and the banks taking part in the agreement voiced their content with the results of the negotiations. The loan is in the form of financial credit, meant for general economic development, and is the first of its kind: To-date loans were meant for definite investment projects. [Excerpts] [Warsaw PAP in English 0503 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD]

SCINTEIA REPORTS U.S. NUCLEAR REACTOR ACCIDENT

AU040945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Text] A technical accident occurred at the nuclear plant on Three Mile Island (Pennsylvania, United States); the accident was produced by the explosion of a valve in the water supply pump of the reactor's cooling system, which resulted in the release of radioactive steam. The authorities in the four districts surrounding the nuclear plant were put on alert.

President Jimmy Carter, who visited the nuclear plant, appealed to the inhabitants of the area to remain calm. He admitted the possibility that residents of the surrounding area may have to be evacuated in a few days. President Jimmy Carter added that the experts to whom he talked stated that "the situation will improve."

President Jimmy Carter signed an order establishing a federal task force for emergencies that will be responsible for taking measures and initiating actions in case of accidents similar to that at the Pennsylvania nuclear plant.

A large number of U.S. and foreign experts, including some from Western Europe, went to the accident site. According to the latest news, the potentially explosive hydrogen bubble formed in the interior of the reactor as a result of the cooling system failure is undergoing resorption which began when the cooling system resumed operation.

In Paris, Prime Minister Raymond Barre said: "Such an accident could never happen in France because our nuclear plants are built differently, and particularly because we have a different safety system than the U.S. plant."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CUBAN PLANNING DELEGATION 3 APR

AU031435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, at noon received Comrade Humberto Perez Gonzalez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Board of the Republic of Cuba, who is visiting our country at the head of a delegation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee, as well as by Humberto Castello, Cuban ambassador to Bucharest.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and, in turn, conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro and best wishes to the Cuban people.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties and countries and stressed that in the upward evolution of Romanian-Cuban relations a role of great importance is played by the decisions made during the Romanian-Cuban summit meetings and talks.

They expressed the mutual desire to diversify and expand cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries and to make full use of the opportunities of cooperation available in the vigorously developing economies of Romania and Cuba in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Within this framework the two sides stressed the importance under the current 5-year plan and in the 1981-1985 period to intensify Romanian-Cuban cooperation at various levels.

During the talks, the sides also discussed certain current international issues. The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S POLAND VISIT

AU031310 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERIA in Romanian 2 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text of communique on the official visit paid by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to Poland 29 March-1 April 1979]

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, paid an official friendly visit to Poland from 29 March-1 April 1979 at the invitation of Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

During his visit, Comrade Stefan Andrei was received by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic examined bilateral relations and exchanged views on the most important problems of the current international situation.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that Romanian-Polish relations are developing favorably in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and with the 1977 declaration on strengthening the deepening cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic.

They stressed the decisive role played by cooperation between the RCP and PZPR for the continuous development of bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. They stressed the particular importance of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Edward Gierek. The decisions adopted by the two leaders during the Sinaia meeting of 1978 and the Warsaw meeting of 1977, which defined the main direction of cooperation, are being successfully implemented and contribute to the development of socialist construction in both countries.

Examining the current problems and directions of continuously developing and deepening Romanian-Polish cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, mass media, tourist and other fields, the two ministers reasserted the desire of each country to implement the understandings and decisions agreed upon and to constantly strengthen friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Polish peoples.

Within the framework of their exchange of views on the international situation, the two ministers confirmed the determination of the two countries to continue to make consistent efforts and to cooperate in order to strengthen peace, deepen the process of detente and develop understanding and equal cooperation among nations.

They also stressed the particular importance of the Moscow declaration of November 1978 of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states which includes an extensive program of tangible measures designed to deepen detente, stop the arms race and achieve disarmament, strengthen peace and security and develop cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Romania and Poland reassert their will, together with the other Warsaw Pact member countries and together with other states and with all forces of peace and progress, to implement the program formulated in the declaration.

The ministers paid special attention to questions of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe and to implementing all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Romania and Poland are determined to contribute to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the signatory states to the Final Act, so that this meeting will contribute to strengthening peace, detente and security in Europe and to increasing trust among states, to developing all-European cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific-technical cultural and other fields and so that it will give a strong impetus to the achievement of progress on the road of military disengagement and disarmament.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic stressed that a crucial problem at this time is that of stopping the arms race and proceeding to real disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament measures. They noted that the decisions of the NATO Council's session in Washington and Brussels on increasing military potential clearly tend toward changes in the existing balance of forces and toward achieving military supremacy over the socialist and other countries. This is a serious impediment in the process of stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Assessing that the development of the detente process must result as soon as possible in measures for military disengagnement and disarmament, the ministers advocated the implementation of the decisions of the UN General Assembly session on disarmament. They expressed their countries' determination to continue to contribute to insuring the success of the Disarmament Committee proceedings.

Romania and Poland pay great attention and attach importance to the earliest possible conclusion of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States and to the signing of a new treaty on the limitation of strategic arms, an action that will contribute to strengthening international detente and security and to stopping the arms race.

The two sides advocated the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe on the basis of the principle of not reducing the security of any country, a fact that would favorably influence the further improvement of the situation in Europe.

They stressed the importance of the declaration adopted by the 32nd UN General Assembly session, on Poland's initiative, regarding the education of the peoples in the spirit of peace, which is a valuable contribution to strengthening international peace and security.

Regarding the Middle East situation, the two ministers advocated a comprehensive political solution for the conflict in that part of the world, with the participation of all sides concerned and taking into consideration the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to create their own independent state and the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as the guarantee of independent existence and security for all states in that area.

The ministers positively assessed the role of the movements of the nonalined states which oppose imperialist policy and which strengthen the tendency to progress in the world, accelerate the progress of the developing countries and seek to establish a new international economic order.

The ministers reasserted Romania's and Poland's solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and for freedom and independence. They advocated the strict observance of each people's and state's right to decide its own fate, without any outside interference.

Within the framework of the exchange of opinions, the ministers also discussed other international issues. They deemed it necessary to continue to have mutual consultations at various levels.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful results of the talks that took place and which serve the further development and deepening of fraternal friendship and solidarity and cooperation between the two states in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

The talks between the two ministers took place in a friendly, constructive atmosphere.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, extended an invitation to the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Emil Wojtaszek, to pay an official friendly visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

## RCP GREETS PCI CONGRESS; BERLINGUER RECEIVES DELEGATION

### RCP Message

AU031235 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text of RCP message read by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the 15th PCI Congress, in Rome 31 March 1979]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend warm comradely greetings to the delegations to the 15th PCI Congress, to the Italian communists and to all working people in Italy, together with wishes for complete success in the progress of your congress proceedings--an event of major importance in Italian political life.

The Romanian communists and all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania are following with keen interest and feelings of ardent solidarity the activity carried out by the PCI--the most progressive social and political force in contemporary Italy--aimed at profoundly revolutionary changes in Italian society, at defending the basic interests of the workers class and of all Italian working people, at achieving democracy and progress and at the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism and of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

We take this opportunity to reassert our deep satisfaction with the good relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity that are successfully developing between the RCP and PCI at various levels. A most significant contribution to expanding these fraternal relations based on esteem, trust and comradely understanding was made by the fruitful meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Luigi Longo and Enrico Berlinguer.

Based firmly on esteem and mutual interest and on fully equal rights, relations between our parties are an important contribution to continuously developing and expanding all-round cooperation between Romania and Italy concerning bilateral cooperation and exchanges, and cooperation in the international arena. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop in the interests of the Romanian and Italian peoples and the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades, the Romanian communists and all our people are carrying out a broad activity to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism and we are determined to open the 12th RCP Congress--which will take place this year--with special achievements in the country's socioeconomic development and in the work of building the new system. The successes that are being recorded in all activities are the result of the strong unity between the people, the RCP and the party secretary general and a result of implementing the policy of our party, which, in guiding itself resolutely by the revolutionary concept of the historic and dialectical materialism, is creatively applying the principles and general truths and laws of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions in our country.

In guiding and organizing the entire socialist construction work in Romania, our party and state are also carrying out broad activity at an international level; they are firmly struggling for developing cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, with all progressive forces in the world in the struggle for achieving the peoples' ideals of freedom, justice, social progress and peace, for democratizing international relations and for a better and more just world.

As a country that is building the new system, Romania pays special attention to continuously developing friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries and resolutely acts to strengthen their unity and cooperation. At the same time, our country acts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation, with the developing countries, with the nonalined countries, and expands its relations with all world states, regardless of their socio-political system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We firmly base our relations with all the states in the world on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force since they are the only principles capable of contributing to developing normal interstate relations and insuring peace, progress and prosperity for all nations.

Romania consistently acts toward achieving security in Europe and toward implementing, as an indivisible whole, the documents signed in Helsinki, in the belief that this will positively influence the entire international climate. For this purpose, we are determined to make our full contribution, together with the other European countries, to the proper preparation of the next meeting in Madrid in 1980, so that it will mark an important event in giving an impetus to efforts devoted to peace and security on the continent. It is especially necessary to act more determinedly to develop economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation among all European states and especially to achieve military disengagement and disarmament on the continent, without which one cannot insure peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The RCP and Socialist Romania must firmly act to completely abolish the use or threat of force in international relations, to eradicate and eliminate any state of tension and military conflict in various parts of the world. We have always advocated the solution of any interstate disputes by peaceful means exclusively, by political negotiations and talks between the sides directly concerned, in the belief that this is the only rational means of resolving international problems in a just and lasting manner.

In the spirit of great responsibility toward their own people and toward the fate of peace and security on our planet, our party and state most determinedly advocate the achievement of disarmament, primarily of nuclear disarmament. We believe that everything possible should be done--before it is too late--to stop the arms race, which is an increasingly heavy burden on the peoples and increases the danger of destructive wars; everything possible should be done to proceed to tangible and practical disarmament measures.

Proceeding from the fact that one of the most serious problems of our time is the perpetuation of the state of underdevelopment of a great part of mankind, we believe that everything must be done to narrow the large economic and social gaps between states and to establish a new international economic order based on international equality and equity, an order that will insure the more rapid development of all peoples, especially of the less developed peoples, world stability and economic and social progress for all mankind.

We believe that all world states, regardless of size, economic and military potential or social system, must participate equally in resolving all these major problems facing mankind today. A special role in this respect is played by strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the communist and workers parties, by achieving a new unity based on equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs, on respect for each party's right to independently formulate its political line, strategy and revolutionary tactics. In our opinion it is also necessary to strengthen cooperation between the communist parties and the socialist, social democratic parties and the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for democratic transformations in society, for promoting the cause of peace and international security. Our party is determined to continue to take firm action to strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, with the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces everywhere and to fully contribute to the cause of socialism and social progress and of peace and understanding among nations.

In the conviction that this congress and the decisions you will adopt will bring about a greater increase in the PCI's force and capability of action, we wish you, dear comrades, success in your entire revolutionary activity placed in the service of the Italian people's ideals for progress, justice and social equality and aimed at a democratic, independent and prosperous Italy and at socialism and peace.

[signed] RCP Central Committee

Berlinguer Meeting

AU031800 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, a cordial and friendly message of greetings was extended to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PC], as well as best wishes for health and for new and great successes of the Italian communists in their struggle for democratic changes, for socialism, for the unity of all democratic and progressive forces and for attaining the targets established by the 15th PCI Congress. The message was extended today on the occasion of Comrade Enrico Berlinguer's reception of the RCP delegation led by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, who participated in the proceedings of the 15th PCI Congress.

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer warmly thanked the guest for the greetings and wishes extended to him and asked him to extend to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu his feelings of esteem and friendship as well as the heartfelt wish for prosperity and progress to the Romanian people, who are building the comprehensively developed socialist society under the leadership of the RCP and its secretary general.

Expressing their particular satisfaction with the good relations between the RCP and PCI, the two sides highlighted their common desire to continue to develop these relations to the benefit of the cause of socialism, progress, detente and peace and in the interest of the friendship between the Romanian and Italian peoples. They also briefed each other on the current activities and concerns of the two parties.

The meeting proceeded in a particularly cordial and comradely atmosphere.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY LEADER ASSESSES TIES; DELEGATION DEPARTS

Statement to AGERPRES

AU032250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/4/1979--Before leaving Bucharest, Kartidjo, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia said in a statement made to a reporter of AGERPRES: We share President Nicolae Ceausescu's views, especially those regarding the complex problems confronting mankind nowadays. One of the views we have in common is that the conflicts of the present-day world should be settled by peaceful means, by observing the territorial integrity and the independence of each and every country, that one should refrain from any act of force, from any kind of interference in the domestic affairs of another state.

Back in Indonesia we shall present to our government the results of this visit, the concrete opportunities for the further widening of the relations between our two countries.

3 April Departure

AU032300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/4/1979--The parliamentary delegation of Indonesia led by Kartidjo, deputy speaker of the house of representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly left Bucharest on April 3.

The guests were greeted at the Otopeni airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and by other officials.

ROMANIAN, SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND BUCHAREST FACTORY OPENING

AU031506 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] A ceremony was held this morning to mark the opening of the Bucharest Granitul enterprise, which will produce prefabricated slabs for housing construction, with an annual capacity of 2,000 apartments. The factory was provided by the Soviet Union in aid to our country to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake of 4 March, 1977.

"The event was attended by comrades Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and general mayor of Bucharest; Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry economy and construction materials; representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, constructors, assemblers, specialists who participated in the construction of the factory, workers from this enterprise and journalists. The event was also attended by Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and vice chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR; Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador to Bucharest, and Soviet specialists, who have participated in the assembly work of this factory, as well as embassy members."

The speakers at this festivity stressed that this economic target is an integral part of the aid granted by the Soviet people to the Romanian people to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake of 4 March. They also stressed that it is "an expression of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries."

ROMANIAN FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES BRITISH BUSINESSMEN

AU031503 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, today received Alan Greenwood, vice chairman of British Aerospace, and Donald Pepper, vice chairman of Rolls-Royce, who are visiting our country.

During the talks, the sides discussed aspects of expanding economic, trade cooperation and production sharing between Romania and Great Britain, especially in the aeronautics industry, as well as matters of common interest.

RCP GROUP VISITS BELGIUM, MEETS SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS

AU032245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Brussels, AGERPRES, 3/4/1979--The R.C.P. and the socialist parties (Dutch-speaking and Flemish-speaking) of Belgium want to expand and intensify the traditional friendly relations. This wish was expressed on April 3 on the occasion of the interview between Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., who participated in the proceedings of the 23rd Congress of the C.P. of Belgium, and Oscar Debune, national secretary of the Socialist Party (Flemish-speaking) and Paul Bolland, deputy national secretary of the Socialist Party (Dutch-speaking).

SUNDIC SEES LITTLE CHANGE FOLLOWING PRC-USSR TREATY ABROGATION

LD031900 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Following the Chinese decision to abrogate its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, is it possible for Soviet-Chinese relations to be worse than they are now? Here is Milika Sundic:

The fact that the friendship treaty between China and the Soviet Union has been abrogated has hardly changed anything in relations between the two countries. The fact that the initiative came from the Chinese side in no way means that the Soviet Union would not have done the same. By all accounts, China did not decide to abrogate the treaty for formal reasons or as a result of fear of the obligations it would have had to take on had it not done so, but primarily because the state of relations between the two socialist countries is such that the friendship treaty had lost any significance long ago.

The fact that the treaty has been abrogated, however, does not imply a hint of deeper disturbances in relations between China and the Soviet Union or a change in mutual behavior which might lead to armed conflict. The short war between China and Vietnam demonstrated, after all, the extreme caution of both China and the Soviet Union in refraining from risky moves in mutual relations. Similarly, it turned out that China and the Soviet Union--even in conditions of the greatest disturbances in mutual relations--do not break off dialogs or cease understandings on some issues which affect them alone. For example, the two countries recently signed another agreement on navigation of border rivers, which is not without significance, since such agreements imply stability in the existing borders between China and the Soviet Union. It is also significant that economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union is marking a certain growth, which is something rare in relations between countries which, in politics and ideology, do not agree on anything and clash daily as a result of this.

At present it is not known how the Soviet Union will react to the Chinese decision but, whatever is said, it cannot be worse than what Moscow has been saying and thinking about Chinese foreign and domestic policy for 15 years. However, it is possible that China's decision will be treated as fresh proof of the rapprochement between China and Japan, in view of the fact that the friendship treaty related primarily to Japan. Such an interpretation of relations between China and Japan was already made at the time of the signing of the Chinese-Japanese friendship treaty, which also contained a hegemony clause, to which the Soviet Union is very sensitive.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that the treaty between China and Japan did not have a very vital effect on relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Although it is true that relations between the Soviet Union and China have never been worse than they are now, there are no new elements in the polemics between the two countries apart from the Soviet Union's increased attempts to revive distrust in the world toward China's opening. With an end to hostilities between China and Vietnam, the chances of the Soviet Union gaining any more notable success as a result of these efforts are very small. Of course, bad relations between the two large socialist countries have a negative influence on trends as a whole in the world and it must, with regret, be stated that this will last for a long time, to the disadvantage of both peace and socialism.

NONALINED STATES ISSUE UN STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST

LD041040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

["POOL" item]

[Text] United Nations, April 4, (TANJUG)--In a statement released here, the non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau has extended unanimous support to the Palestine Liberation Organization in regard to "rejecting all forms of settlements, projects and solutions aimed at abolishing the Palestinian question and negating the national rights of the people of Palestine".

In its statement, the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau has set out that which needs to be done for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. In a statement, the attention of world public opinion is again focused on the main positions of the policy of nonalinement in regard to the Palestinian question and the Middle East situation. Involved are positions adopted at last summer's ministerial conference of all non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

The non-aligned Coordinating Bureau has not directly referred to the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. However, it is undoubtedly this act that prompted the statement's release.

The non-aligned Coordinating Bureau statement sets out that equitable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a solution based on Israel's complete withdrawal from all parts of occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the establishment of the national rights of the people of Palestine.

Citing U.N. General Assembly resolutions which reflect the international community's position on Palestine and the Middle East, the statement draws attention to the fact that world organization documents call for a Middle East peace conference to be urgently convened.

The statement reproaches the United States for endeavouring, by encouraging bilateral and partial solutions, to liquidate the Palestinian question and help Israel fulfil its expansionism, imperialism and racist policy of occupied Palestine.

The statement released, Sri Lankan Ambassador to the U.N. B.J. Fernando, chairman of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau, told TANJUG he was very much satisfied with this outcome. [sentence as received] Unity in so a difficult situation is a very happy development. It is encouraging as it comes as a clear confirmation of solidarity in the nonaligned movement when it comes to the Middle East.

CHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS VOJVODINA PROVINCE

LD040314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1729 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, April 3, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Communist Youth Union of China, headed by Communist Youth Union Central Committee First-Secretary and Communist Party of China Central Committee member Hang Ying, today visited Novi Sad, the capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The Chinese youth delegation had talks in the provincial conference of the Socialist Youth Union of Vojvodina.

During the talks, it was established that President Tito's visit to China and Chairman Hua Guofeng's visit to Yugoslavia have provided the base also for developing growingly broader and comprehensive cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries.

During the stay in Novi Sad today, the Chinese youth delegation was received by Vojvodina provincial Premier Nikola Kmezic.

YUGOSLAV-INDIAN COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY VIEWED

LD281218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and India will soon start implementing a programme for cooperation in nuclear energy. To this end, an Indian expert delegation will soon arrive in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav-Indian cooperation in this field was recently specified in a five-year agreement covering a broad scope of cooperation, from the exchange of research results to joint investments in nuclear projects for peaceful purposes, especially nuclear power plants, the Belgrade daily BORBA writes today.

There are no differences at all in Yugoslavia's and India's approaches to the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, Yugoslav Ambassador to India Andjelko Blazevic told BORBA. "Our two non-alined countries contribute to restricting the nuclear powers' monopoly and developing nuclear technology in developing countries," he said.

India, as a developing country with the highest nuclear potentials, is also a prominent and powerful opponent to the nuclear monopoly of the big powers. Some ten agreements the Indian Government has signed with developing countries show India's consistency in resisting the monopoly of the big and transferring nuclear technology to developing countries, writes BORBA.

This orientation of India's writes the daily, helps create conditions for overcoming the gap between the developed and the underdeveloped and solve one of the gravest of the world's problems today, the problem of energy.

"Indian and Yugoslav nuclear policy and their agreement in this field are a new element in the strengthening of bilateral relations and an important stimulus to the expansion of cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries. This also best exemplifies a road towards strengthening the international economic and political position of the non-aligned and developing countries," BORBA concludes.

DOLANC MEETS PCI LEADER BERLINGUER 3 APR

LD040318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2035 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome, April 3 (TANJUG)--Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, today received Stane Dolanc, Presidency secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, heading the Yugoslav delegation at the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

Their discussion of topics of mutual interest was cordial and friendly.